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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXV.

THE war, at the beginning of the preſent century, had for its object on the part of the allies, the preſervation of the balance of Europe. For it was apprehended, that ſhould the Duke of Anjou, grandſon of Louis XIV. be placed on the throne of Spain, it would be ſo vaſt an acceſſion of force to the Houſe of Bourbon, as would enable it to overthrow the liberties of all the neighbouring States.

"How happy would it be for mankind, if the ſpirit of politics had but its reaſonable fears; or that the paſſions concealing themſelves under its maſk did not oftentimes affect falſe tenours, in order to find a pretext to ſacrifice all to its caprice! Never had alarms leſs foundation than thoſe of the allies. If the union of France and Spain was an unhappineſs for them, why did they bind the knots cloſer by their threats? If Philip V. had inherited, without oppoſition, the provinces of Charles II. we ſhould not have ſeen the French in the fortreſſes of the Low Countries, nor in the ports of the Spaniſh Indies. The two nations, perceiving leſs the neceſſity of being united, would, from thence, have conducted themſelves according to their ancient intereſts. Louis XIV. of an age now advanced, had not that ardour which inſpires the love of war; he had experienced that in making efforts to augment his power, he had in effect reduced it. He knew too well the weakneſs of the dominions of his grandſon, to give himſelf up to the projects of a vaſt ambition. In ſpite of that aſcendant which Louis might have had over Philip V. Europe had nothing to fear for the preſent moment, and ſhe might be well aſſured, that ſhe would not find in their ſucceſſors thoſe ſentiments of mutual friendſhip and regard, which ſhe dreaded, nor that union which had reigned amongſt the heirs of Charles V. and of Ferdinand I.

By the very ſituation of their poſſeſſions, the two branches of the Houſe of Auſtria could not aggrandiſe themſelves, the one at the expence of the other; every ſource of diviſion was taken away; and the cloſeſt alliance could only make them to be reſpected by their enemies. It was not the ſame with regard to the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon. Their neighbourhood on the ſide of the Pyranees, and ſtill more on the ſide of the Low Countries, muſt have expoſed them to frequent debates and continual ſuſpicions. Bounded, the one by the other, and, of conſequence, not having the ſame intereſts, they could not have been long friends, or France would have abandoned the projects of ambition which had been objected to her, and with which her neighbours were ſo groundleſsly alarmed. In the one and the other caſe, the raiſing the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, would have become uſeleſs to the aggrandiſement of France. The United Provinces had no need of a barrier; their commerce, and that of England, was in ſafety; and the empire preſerved all its rights and its independence, if the French had conſented not to trouble their neighbours any more. In ſuppoſing, on the contrary, a paſſion to extend themſelves, and to make conqueſts, Spain muſt neceſſarily have taken up the ſame line of policy which ſhe had purſued under the Auſtrian Princes, and muſt have connected herſelf as cloſely as ever with the States General, England and the Empire.

In demanding for the Emperor the dominions which the Spaniards poſſeſſed in the Low Countries, and in Italy, the allies, it is true, would have aggrandiſed the power of the court of Vienna, but they would have augmented ſtill more conſiderably the power of France. If the Spaniſh monarchy had not ſuffered any diſmemberment, her firſt object always would have been to recover that which ſhe had loſt ſince the peace of the Pyranees. In ſuffering, on the contrary, Italy and the Low Countries to fall from her hands, it behoved her to forget her old diſgraces, and to be occupied with the new. It was proper that ſhe ſhould conſider as her enemies the court of Vienna, England and the United Provinces, who had diſpoiled her. It was requiſite, as a neceſſary conſequence, to throw herſelf into the arms of France. From thence theſe two powers would have the ſame enemies, and the ſame intereſts, and France would poſſeſs, in ſome ſort, all the ſtrength which the allies have not been able to take from the court of Madrid. Let it be examined attentively, if it was not really to ſerve Spain, to limit her to itſelf; and to take away from her the foreign poſſeſſions, which had been a principal cauſe of her decline. Let it alſo be examined attentively, if it was in reality to augment the ſtrength of the court of Vienna, to give it Italy and the Low Countries. Shall we always believe that the power of a ſtate depends on the poſſeſſion of a province more or leſs? When once it poſſeſſes a certain extent of territory, to what purpoſe ſerve thoſe provinces ſcattered on the one ſide and on the other, and which cannot mutually aſſiſt each other? It is to multiply frontiers, enemies, affairs, and embarraſſments.

If they had ſet off from this point of view in the negotiations which were carried at the Hague, they would have ſpared to Europe one of the moſt cruel wars with which ſhe had been afflicted. But an unjuſt hatred blinded all minds; a ſort of routine took the place of policy; and all the world trembled for the ruin of a ſyſtem of balance, of which there was not one perſon that had any juſt idea. They believed that this balance ought to be eſtabliſhed on an equality of power between the houſe of Bourbon and the houſe of Auſtria, and that all would be loſt if the one took an aſcendent too conſiderable over the other; but this was a falſe principle. A thouſand examples prove, that men are not friends from being of the ſame blood; an houſe may then acquire kingdoms for her princes, and not be more formidable to Europe. It is ſtill further evident, that the dominant power may bring itſelf down; the rival power may decline; both may ruin themſelves at once, or ſucceſſively, and take the place the one of the other, and not in the mean time cauſe it to follow, that the liberty of other States ſhall be expoſed to any danger; there will reſult from this only new intereſts, new alliances, and new ties. Shall we fear that there will be a great power, and that there will not, at the ſame time, ſpring up a rival power? It would be a fear the moſt ridiculous." Theſe have been the reaſonings of an able French writer; * and Mrs. Macauley, and Engliſh lady, reflecting on this ſubject, tells us, "that England was engaged in war for the idle pretence of fixing a balance of power, which in all probability would have been better ſettled if ſhe had never interfered. †"

France, in this war, had neither the Miniſters nor Generals which had been heretofore the ſoul of her ſucceſs; ſince the peace of Ryſwick, ſhe had not eſtabliſhed any order in her finances; her people were exhauſted, and ſhe could not count much upon the allies which ſhe had made to defend the rights of Philip V. It was evident that Portugal, the natural ally of France, while Spain belonged to a Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria, would become that of England and the United States, from the advancement of the Duke of Anjou to the throne. France, for many years before, was not ſo cloſely united to Sweden as ſhe had been, and beſides, the troubles which threatened the north did not permit her to afford any aſſiſtance.

No one is ignorant of the loſſes of Louis XIV. in this war; they were ſuch, that he ſaw himſelf obliged to ſeek peace on the moſt ſevere conditions, which were nevertheleſs refuſed, and ſcarcely did the miniſters conſent to make one ſacrifice, when new pretenſions were advanced. "The more I evidence, ſays that monarch in a letter which he writ to the governors of the provinces or his kingdoms, a readineſs and deſire to diſſipate the apprehenſions which my enemies affect to entertain of my power and my deſigns, the more do they multiply their pretenſions; ſo that now, by the progreſs of new demands to the firſt, they have equally given me to ſee that their intention is only to extend themſelves at the expence of my crown, the ſtates neighbouring to France, and to open an eaſy view to penetrate into the interior of my kingdoms, as long as it ſhall be convient for their intereſts to commence a new war. That which I claim and would be willing to accompliſh, would not be yielded, even when I ſhould have conſented to all the propoſitions which they have made; for they fix at two months, the time in which I ought, on my part, to execute the treaty, and during this interval they pretend to oblige me to give up thoſe places which they demand of me in the Low Countries, and in Alſace, and to raiſe thoſe of which they demand the demolition. They refuſe, on their part, to lay themſelves under any obligation, but ſimply to ceaſe hoſtilities until the firſt of Auguſt, reſerving the liberty of acting then by the force of arms, if my grandſon, the King of Spain, ſhall perſiſt in his reſolution to defend the crown which God has given him, and to periſh rather than abandon a faithful people, who, for nine years, have acknowledged him their lawful King. A ſuſpenſion of this nature, more dangerous than war, would throw peace at a diſtance, rather than advance the concluſion of it; for it would be not only neceſſary to continue the ſame expence for the ſupport of my armies, but the time of the ſuſpenſion being ſuſpired, my enemies would attack me with the new advantages which they had drawn from the places where myſelf had introduced them, at the ſame time that I had demoliſhed thoſe which ſerve for ramparts to ſome of my frontier provinces. I paſs over in ſilence the inſinuations which they have made to me, to join my troops to thoſe of the league to force my grandſon to deſcend from his throne, if he does not conſent voluntarily to live from this time without poſſeſſions, and to reduce himſelf ſimply to the ſituation of a private perſon." When we conſider theſe circumſtances of the Monarch, and the ſpirit of the allies, of which England was the chief, we muſt be ſenſible, notwithſtanding our antient prejudice in her favour, that the Britiſh nation has been at all times like the animals, and eſpecially the maſtiffs of her iſland, fierce and untractable in temper; warlike indeed, but never ſatisfied in exulting over a vanquiſhed enemy. It is not neceſſary to be a Frenchman, ſays a writer of that nation;* it is ſufficient to be a man, to feel indignation for that fierce policy; and long ago there was not one perſon in Holland who had not had a ſoul generous enough to condemn it."

It was not until after many propoſitions and fruitleſs negotiations on the part of France, that peace was finally concluded at Utrecht, April 13, 1713. A deſtructive war was thus finally compoſed, not owing to any moderation on the part of the allies, but to a change in the miniſtry of England. The Dutcheſs of Marlborough, by ſome unguarded word, had loſt the favour of her miſtreſs Queen Anne, and the Lady Maſham, by ſome other word expreſſed in a different way, had happened to pleaſe her. It is enough to make one deſpiſe the world, and to ſet down knowledge and ability, and even virtue, as empty names, when we conſider that things are ſo conſtituted, that it may be in the power of the ſelf love and caprice of one human mind to give peace or war to ten nations.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ab. Mab.*

† *Lett. to dec. Wil.*

IN CONGRESS, January 13, 1780.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of the ſeveral States to tranſmit, with all poſſible expedition, to General Waſhington, the names and rank of all officers, and the number of privates belonging to the enemy, held as priſoners of war within their reſpective States, and the places they are at, in order that they may be included in the general exchange, ſhould a cartel be agreed to between the Commanders in Chief of the American and Britiſh armies.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Board of War, relative to priſoners, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

MANY inconveniencies attending the preſent management of priſoners of war, and great diſſatisfaction having ariſen from the mode of exchanging them heretofore uſed, from the partialities inevitably attending the ſame, while conducted under various directions by divers Commiſſaries independent of each other; and ſufficient proviſion not being made for their ſecurity, in many caſes frequently occurring:

Reſolved, That all priſoners of war, whether captivated by the army or navy of the United States, or by the ſubjects, troops, or ſhips of any particular State, ſhall be delivered into the care and cuſtody of the Commiſſary General of Priſoners, his Deputies or Aſſiſtants, and be deemed and treated in all reſpects as priſoners of war to the United States.

That it be earneſtly recommended to the governments of the reſpective States, that they make no exchanges of priſoners, to the intent that all exchanges may be made through the Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, by direction of Congreſs or the Commander in Chief, or Board of Admiralty: And when priſoners are taken by the particular ſubjects, troops or veſſels of any State, not in the ſervice of the United States, or by private ſhips or veſſels of war fitted out in any particular State, theſe ſhall be firſt exchanged, ſo far as is neceſſary, for the ſubjects or inhabitants of the ſame State, taken by the ſubjects, adherents, ſhips or veſſels of the enemy, and the overplus, if any, ſhall go towards redeeming the priſoners in the hands of the enemy, without regard to their being ſubjects or inhabitants of any particular State.

That all maſters or commanders of private ſhips or veſſels of war ſhall take the utmoſt care to bring into port all priſoners captivated by them. And if from neceſſity

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

The FORCE *of* CONSCIENCE. *A Moral Tale.*

AT the concluſion of the war between the Imperialiſts and Turks, the beginning of the preſent century, Count Bertrimelli, a noble Venetian, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the great Prince Eugene, retired to his own country, where he ſhortly after married a lady of great beauty, rank and fortune, whoſe excellent qualities only ſerved to make her loſs felt with the greater ſeverity, as ſhe died ſoon after the birth of her firſt child. This ſtroke plunged the Count into a ſcene of the deepeſt diſtreſs, and threw him at length into a diſorder of the nervous kind, which put a period to his life before his little ſon Rinaldo was three years old.

The Count had been accompanied in all his campaigns againſt the Ottomans by Lodovico, his brother, whom he loved with great affection; at their return to Venice this gentleman had privately married a woman of low birth, a circumſtance which he had carefully concealed from the Count, who left him ſole executor and guardian of his child. Lodovico, though naturally good tempered, was eaſily influenced by deſigning people, and infected with the vice of gaming. His own patrimony he had diſſipated ſoon after his marriage, and a little eſtate which fell to him by the death of the Count was hardly ſufficient to diſcharge the demands of his creditors, which were exceedingly numerous from his own attachment to play and the extravagance of his wife.

Upon his undertaking the management of young Rinaldo's fortune, he had two children, and, the title and eſtate falling to him on the deceaſe of his nephew, his wife began to entertain thoughts of a very inhuman nature againſt the young nobleman, who improved in mind and perſon to ſuch an uncommon degree, that, before he was four years of age, he was the admiration of all who ſaw him. The family of Lodovico ſtill increaſed, and his lady, who conſtantly wiſhed for the death of Rinaldo, determined to bring that deſirable circumſtance about at all events. She had often diſtantly hinted her intention to her huſband, who at firſt ſtarted with horror at the deſign, but was at length, from the dazzling proſpect of enriching himſelf and his children, prevailed on to form a plan for taking off the innocent youth.

A negroe ſlave, who had long ſerved them with great fidelity, was pitched upon to execute the dreadful purpoſe of this barbarous couple. Rinaldo had, ever ſince the death of his father, during the ſummer months, been left at a country-ſeat belonging to the Count on the continent near Padua, with a few of his uncle's domeſtics; and that retirement was thought a fit place for the accompliſhment of their intention. As they wiſhed the circumſtance to paſs without ſuſpicion, they continued at Venice, after giving the ſlave full inſtructions how to proceed. This inſtrument of cruelty, on his arrival at the Caſtle, produced directions from Lodovico for taking Rinaldo to Venice; on the road, he attempted to ſtrangle him, but the cries, the innocence, and weakneſs of the child, all conſpired to melt the aſſaſſin into compaſſion, and he found it impoſſible to perſevere in what he had undertaken. Terrified however with the thoughts of being puniſhed by Lodovico, he determined to conceal the infant, and pretend he had ſtrictly executed his commiſſion. He therefore proceeded to Verona, where he left the child with the wife of a peaſant, whom he had known many years, giving her a few ſequins, and promiſing to ſend her a conſtant ſupply; he then returned with the utmoſt expedition to Venice, and declared to his unfeeling employers he had drowned the child in the river.

Lodovico was petrified with horror at the news. His wife, however, endeavoured to rally him out of his apprehenſions, and, for ſome time, their ſcheme ſeemed to be attended with the moſt proſperous conſequences, as the report of Rinaldo's dying in convulſions was not contradicted, and the title and eſtate deſcended to his uncle without oppoſition: But the reflections of Lodovico upon the inhuman ſteps he had taken continually produced the moſt acute ſenſations, and ſtrongly illuſtrated that beautiful picture of a guilty conſcience drawn by the Roman Satyriſt:

Extemplo quodcunque malo committitur, ipſi
Diſplicet authori. Prima eſt hæc ultio, quod, ſe
Judice, nemo nocens abſolvitur, improba quamvis,
Gratia fallacis Prætoris vicerit urnam.—

He that commits a ſin ſhall quickly find
The preſſing guilt lie heavy on his mind;
Tho' bribes or favour ſhould aſſert his cauſe,
Pronounce him guiltleſs, and elude the laws;
None quits himſelf: His own impartial thought
Will damn, and conſcience will record the fault.—

He continued thus unhappy in the midſt of affluence for ſome years, when his Lady was accidentally overturned in her carriage near Padua, and, beſides breaking her arm, received ſo violent a contuſion on the head, that notwithſtanding all the aſſiſtance of the ſurgical art, ſhe died a few weeks after, in the utmoſt agonies, calling upon Heaven to forgive her for the murder of the innocent Rinaldo.

At this period Lodovico's eldeſt ſon Ferdinand and his daughter Angelica, a moſt accompliſhed girl, having been left a Venice, were prevailed on, in the abſence of their parents, to accompany one of their friends on a party of pleaſure in a felucca, down the Gulph of Venice to St. Marino, when a hurricane ariſing, they were driven out to ſea, and, notwithſtanding all poſſible inquiry was made, no tidings could be obtained of them.

The news of this diſaſter was received by Lodovico, during the preparations for his Lady's funeral. Overwhelmed with grief, he could not help confeſſing the juſtice of Providence in the accumulation of his misfortunes, and deprecated Heaven to terminate them in the ſpeedieſt manner. His houſe was filled with mourning, and his hours were paſſed in ſorrow and remorſe. Corbaccio, the Negroe, one day meeting his maſter accidentally in the garden, Lodovico flew upon him, in a paroxyſm of rage: 'It is to thee, thou curſed wretch,' cried he, 'that I owe all my miſeries. I can bear them no longer, and will this inſtant put an end to thy hated life and my own.' The poor wretch, perceiving his maſter's ſword at his breaſt, intreated to be heard a few moments, and candidly related the whole of his proceedings with reſpect to Rinaldo.

The Count could hardly give credit to the tale. He made the Negroe repeat it ſeveral times, and experienced, in the recital, ſenſations he had long been a ſtranger to. He took the fellow by the hand, and thanked him a thouſand times for his conduct: 'Fly directly, ſaid he, to Verona, take my purſe, and bring me a convincing proof of what you have aſſerted; which has thrown ſuch a gleam of comfort on my mind, that for the preſent I have forgot all my calamities.'

The ſlave proceeded with the utmoſt expedition to the cottage where he had left the young nobleman, but to his great mortification found that the peaſant and his wife were removed from their habitation in conſequence of the oppreſſion of their landlord, and were gone to reſide in the Duchy of Parma.

Corbaccio, unwilling to return to his maſter, without bearing the wiſhed-for inteiligence, continued his journey to the laſt-mentioned place, and after the ſtricteſt enquiry only diſcovered that a countryman, who anſwered his deſcription, had been ſeen there ſome time before. With a heavy heart the black turned his face towards Padua; but, before he had proceeded many miles, overtook a company of travellers on the road, among whom he ſoon recollected his old acquaintance. After expreſſing his joy at the circumſtance, he eagerly inquired after Antonio, (for that was the name the Negroe had given the young Count when he left him in the cottage) the fellow appeared a good deal confuſed upon this occaſion, which redoubling the anxiety of Corbaccio, he put ſome money into the peaſant's hand, and intreated him to conceal nothing, as a matter of the utmoſt conſequence depended on his information. The latter at length confeſſed that, the Negroe not keeping his word in ſupplying him and his wife at particular periods with a ſmall ſum of money which he had promiſed to do, they had conſented to let Antonio at the age of ſeven years go into the ſervice of Lord Walſingham, an Engliſh Nobleman, who was ſtruck with his behaviour, on ſeeing him bring poultry and other things into the Hotel where he lodged in Verona.

Corbaccio, accompanied by the countryman, proceeded to Padua, where Lodovico was acquainted with the above particulars, which proved ſome relief to his diſtracted mind. He diſpatched an expreſs to London to the Nobleman in whoſe ſervice his Rinaldo had engaged, and was not a little chagrined to find Lord Walſingham had been dead ſome time, and that no one knew what was become of the Italian youth who had been brought up in his family. Lodovico's melancholy only met with a ſlight palliation from all he could collect relating to Rinaldo. The loſs of his wife, and more particularly his children, which he looked on as ſtriking proofs of the vengeance of Heaven, afflicted him in ſuch a manner, that he determined, as ſoon as the youngeſt and only child he had then left arrived at years of diſcretion, to make his eſtate over to him and retire to a Convent.

Eighteen months had elapſed from the time Ferdinand and Angelica had been miſſing, when letters came to Venice that they were ſafely arrived at Naples, after having been taken by a Mooriſh chebec and carried into Algiers. This intelligence rouſed Lodovico from his deſpondency, and the ſight of his children ſoon after produced ſuch a tumult in his boſom, that he was hardly able to ſupport it. Your pardon, Sir, ſaid Ferdinand, throwing himſelf at his father's feet, for the indiſcretion I was guility of, in taking my ſiſter on our little party in your abſence; we have paid dear for the expedition; the ſecond day after leaving Venice, a ſtorm aroſe which drove us on the coaſt of Turky, where we were ſuddenly boarded by the crew of a corſair; reſiſtance was in vain, and, though I offered a conſiderable ſum for my ſiſter's ranſom, the Mooriſh Captain refuſed it, but ſteered his courſe for Algiers, from whence I repeatedly wrote an account of our ſituation to you, but underſtood ſome time after the letters miſcarried. I was diſpoſed of to a Jew, but my ſiſter was kept by the Captain, who, being ſtruck with her beauty, intended her for his Seraglio; avarice however overcame his paſſion, and a worthy young Gentleman, Secretary to the Engliſh Envoy there, hearing our ſtory, generouſly paid him the price he aſked for her releaſe; thus preſerving her from violation, and ſoon after obtained my liberty. 'O Sir, ſaid Angelica, he is the beſt of men, the obligations we owe him are inexpreſſible; we have prevailed on him to accompany us to Venice, and he waits below to pay his reſpects to my dear father.' 'Let me ſee him, ſaid Lodovico, and thank him as I ought for your preſervation.'

The Secretary was directly introduced, when the old Count took him in his arms and tenderly embraced him. In the courſe of the converſation, hearing the ſtranger called by the name of Walſingham, Lodovico was alarmed; he eyed the youth with great eagerneſs, and fancied he ſaw the image of his brother, the deceaſed Count Bertrimelli. Are you an Engliſhman, Sir, ſaid Lodovico? Not abſolutely, my Lord, returned the other, only by adoption: I was born in Italy, and carried from thence very young.—By Lord Walſingham ſaid the Count eagerly. Yes, may Lord!—It is he! It is Rinaldo, cried the Nobleman; and fell ſpeechleſs on the floor. The family was immediately alarmed, and when Lodovico recovered he loaded his kinſman with careſſes, and related the whole ſtory of his treatment with the utmoſt candour. The old peaſant preſſed to ſee his dear child, as he called Rinaldo, and knew him inſtantly from a ſcar he had received on his forehead, on being attacked in his childhood by a wolf. Nothing was known now in Lodovico's palace but joy and feſtivity; which was increaſed ſome weeks after by a marriage which took place between Angelica and her deliverer. Lodovico's wiſhes being intirely accompliſhed (having reſigned his poſſeſſions to Rinaldo, and divided his perſonal eſtate between his ſons) he retired to a Convent, where he paſſed the winter of his days in the utmoſt tranquility.

JUSTICE *the principal Band of* HUMAN SOCIETY.

To ſend the injur'd unredreſs'd away,
How great ſoe'er the offender, and the wrong'd
Howe'er obſcure, is wicked—weak and vile.
SMOLLET'S REGICIDE.

AMONG the great virtues on which the ancients and moderns have written, diſcourſed and harangued, none has been preferred to juſtice, or more accurately diſcuſſed. It is confeſſedly the moſt extenſive, and therefore more immediately embraces and comprehends the other virtues. Indeed it is difficult to form a diſtinct idea of any one virtue excluſive of others, but impoſſible to conceive juſtice abſtracted from all or any of the reſt. He cannot be juſt to himſelf, who derives diſeaſes and infirmities from his intemperance; he cannot be juſt to his friends, his family, his wife and his children, who neglects the wiſeſt means of relieving them, and whoſe want of prudence expoſes the weak and the helpleſs to penury and wretchedneſs: Nor can that man be juſt to his King, and to his country, who wants true fortitude to defend himſelf againſt lawleſs oppreſſions and inſolent invaſions. That noble heroiſm, that patriot ſpirit, which warmed the great men of old times, which humbled tyrants, eſtabliſhed commonwealths, and defended the liberties they had founded, was but a nobler ſpecies of juſtice, a more exalted love of virtue, which aimed alike at the happineſs of all. Thus juſtice comprehends a ſyſtem of duty, eminently diſtinguiſhed by the name of the ſocial virtue, being that band of ſociety, and tye of friendſhip, by which the hearts of individuals are knit together, and ſtates are connected and ſupported.

The two great rules of juſtice are, firſt, to give every man his own; ſecondly, not to injure another. The former relates more immediately to commerce and the intercourſe of men in their ordinary dealings, and comprehends all thoſe duties which reſult from their wants, their neceſſities, and claims, from each other. The latter is ſtill more extenſive, and by prohibiting all injuſtice, relates almoſt to every action of man. Without the practice of this rule, life would be expoſed to perpetual dangers, property would be inſecure, and reputation and fame lie at the mercy of every maſked pirate and retailer of ſcandal. It is this rule which cements the different parts of government, and inforces the obligation of the ſubject to obey the lawful magiſtrate; and of the magiſtrate to conſult the happineſs of the ſubject: For, without theſe reciprocal tyes, government would degenerate into anarchy, and men into brutes.

Hiſtory abounds with examples of the ſevereſt juſtice inflicted on thoſe who endeavoured to deceive the needy, and increaſe the load of thoſe already too much depreſſed by the weighty hand of unrelenting poverty. Ibrahim, Dey of Algiers, deſirous of diſtinguiſhing the beginning of his reign with an act of juſtice that ſhould ſtrike a terror into the breaſt of oppreſſion, and procure him the thanks of all who were friends to ſociety, and enemies to juſtice. Accordingly he diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a ſlave, and attended by his friend in a ſimilar habit, he left his palace early in the morning to viſit the ſtreets of his metropolis, and inſpect into the behaviour of thoſe who ſold the neceſſaries of life to the inhabitants. They firſt viſited a ſmall ſhop, whoſe owner Ibrahim ſuſpected of unfair dealings. They told him that their maſter ſent them out to work in the country, where they were kept ſhort of proviſions, and that they wanted ſome rice and raiſins to make a diſh after the manner of their country, intending to have it dreſſed at a tavern, and crown the repaſt with a chearful glaſs; at the ſame time deſiring him not to mention the tranſaction, leſt their maſter ſhould hear of it; for, ſhould it reach his ears, they ſhould pay dearly for ſtopping ſo long in town. The dealer aſſured them they might be very eaſy in that particular; but took care to ſell them the rice and raiſins much above the rates at which they were appointed by the government to be ſold; imagining that there could be no danger in impoſing upon two poor ſlaves.

On his return, the Dey, after laying aſide his diſguiſe, and putting on his proper dreſs, ſeated himſelf upon the throne of juſtice. Soon after the perſon who had attended him in the habit of a ſlave approached the throne, and laid a complaint againſt the dealer for ſelling him the rice and raiſins at an illegal rate. An Officer was immediately diſpatched for the Moor, who denied the fact before the Dey, and accuſed the ſlave of a deſign to cheat him of his goods. He ſaid he had ſold the rice and raiſins at the eſtabliſhed price; and that the ſlave after procuring his commodities had now ſummoned him before the Dey, in order, if poſſible, to procure a ſentence againſt him, that he might have his money returned. Though the Dey well knew, that all the Moor had ſaid was abſolutely falſe, yet not chuſing to declare that he himſelf had been preſent at the tranſaction, he ordered the Moor not to depart the Court till farther orders. In the mean time he cauſed proclamation to be made in different parts of the city, particularly in thoſe near which the Moor reſided, that if any perſon, whether Turk, Moor, Chriſtian or Jew, had any complaint againſt ſuch a dealer, he ſhould immediately repair to the palace, and accuſe him before the Dey. It was not long before ſeveral appeared and preferred complaints againſt him for extortion. The Dey demanded how he dared to aſſert a falſity in his preſence; and immediately ordered him five hundred haſtinadoes on the ſoles of his feet, and fined him five hundred piaſters for defiling the Court of Juſtice with a lie. This was however only the prelude to his puniſhment; for as ſoon as he was convicted of having made it his buſineſs of cheating the poor and indigent, he was condemned to be hanged as an example to deter others from the ſame cruel and deſtructive practices.

The Character of a Prime Miniſter.

DISSIMULATION and ſecrecy are the great hinges which direct the conduct of a Miniſter. He varies his humour and temper according to his views, and thus avoids the penetration of others, and prevents his ſecrets from eſcaping him through paſſion or weakneſs. He is altogether artificial, and appears exactly what it is his intereſt to appear. When he would conceal a truth, which he is afraid will be diſcovered, he is himſelf the firſt to divulge it. The quarter from which it comes is ſuſpicious, and it is not believed. At other times he affects openneſs, popularity, and candour, that the people may fancy he makes every thing known to them. He is violent and verboſe, to excite others to explain their opinions to him, or to deter them from mentioning what he has no inclination to hear. His ſentiments on the ſame ſubject are ſometimes oppoſite and contradictory, that he may confound his hearers betwixt confidence and diſtruſt. He is patient, at times, in liſtening to the converſation of others, that he may obtain the ſame favour to himſelf. His diſcourſe is in a tone haughty and bold, when he would make a ſtrong impreſſion on thoſe to whom he addreſſes himſelf. Sometimes he ſpeaks firſt, that he may diſcover the intrigues and views of his oppoſers upon the propoſitions he has advanced, and thus be enabled to take his meaſures accordingly. At another meeting he reſerves himſelf to the laſt, that he may be ſure not to loſe his labour: He can then be more exact, having nicely obſerved every thing that may be ſerviceable to his Prince. He knows, perfectly, what to aſk, and what to obtain: He knows how to be clear and expreſſive, or dark and ambiguous. He aſks little, becauſe he is not diſpoſed to grant much; or he aſks a great deal, that he may be ſure of obtaining a little. If he is perſuaded to part with any thing, it is on condition that he may ſhare the advantages of it. He directly or indirectly eſpouſes the intereſt of an Ally, as he finds it has a tendency to advance his power and pretenſions. He talks of nothing but peace and alliances, the public good and tranquility; but in all theſe things he is merely guided by the intereſt of his Sovereign, or his own. Sometimes he reconciles parties at variance; at other times he foſters their animoſity. He terrifies the powerful, and gives courage to the weak. He unites ſeveral feeble intereſts againſt a powerful one, to render

the balance equal. He joins with the former, and they purchaſe his alliance at a dear rate. To men, whom he wiſhes to gain, he points out the honours to which he can advance them; and they ſacrifice to him the public good, and the ſecrets of their parties. Their information he turns to his own advantage, and forgets all his promiſes. All his meaſures are ordered, his ſteps are pointed out, and his leaſt advances preſcribed by the Court; yet he appears as unconſtrained and free, as if his conduct and compliances in every conteſt were purely owing to himſelf. By his agents he ſpreads falſe rumours and reports; and, in gaining the ends, to which his intreagues are directed, he renounces every principle of honour, integrity, and religion. He arms himſelf with reſolution and patience, that he may overcome and fatigue others. He is fortified againſt the moſt tedious delays, the moſt injurious affronts, the moſt cruel ſuſpicions, and the moſt terrifying difficulties. He feigns a ſecret inclination to break off a negociation, when he ardently wiſhes its continuance; and, when he has received orders to break it off, he thinks that his beſt method to effect this end is to preſs its continuance. He takes his meaſures from time, place, and occaſion, his own ſtrength or weakneſs, the genius of the people he treats with, and the particular temper and character of its Miniſters. All his maxims, deſigns and policy, tend to prevent his being deceived, and to deceive others.

FISH-KILL, January 27.

We learn that Captain Lockwood, laſt week, with a few continental troops, and ſome militia, made an excurſion to Morriſſania, ten miles from the city of New-York, and ſurpriſed and took twenty priſoners, of Bearmore's corps, among whom was their new advanced partizan Colonel Hatfield----they were in Mrs. Morris's houſe, and refuſed to ſurrender until it was ſet on fire; it is ſaid the Major and four others were conſumed in the flames. We alſo learn that ſome of the militia, though ordered off by Captain Lockwood, were too tardy, and by their delay, about forty of them were taken by the enemy's light-horſe.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

By various accounts from Charleſtown, we hear that the Spaniards have inveſted St. Auguſtine; that General Prevoſt, with his whole army, had left Georgia, to aid that place, but his aſſiſtance came too late; that Penſacola had ſubmitted to the Spaniſh arms. And that the winter had been ſo ſevere in South Carolina, that there had been ice near an inch thick.

*** THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meets on Saturday evening next, the 5th inſtant, at ſix o'clock preciſely, at the Dutch Lutheran School-houſe, in Cherry-Alley.

EDWARD POLE, Secretary.

N. B. The room will be accommodated with a good fire in the ſtove.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Your re-publiſhing the following piece, taken from a late Boſton paper, will oblige many of your Readers.

To the PRINTER.

ANIMATED by the glorious principles of civil and religious liberty, we nobly took up arms, in our own defence, againſt the moſt haughty, and perhaps the moſt powerful, nation in the world; the ſtruggle has already been long, much blood and treaſure have been freely expended, and how we ſhall finally ſucceed, depends much on our virtue. For Heaven's ſake let us not diſgrace the name of Americans, by being baſely guilty ourſelves, of what we ſo juſtly condemn in Britain; and while we declare to all mankind we will ſooner die than ſubmit to her tyranny, let us not adopt the ſame ſyſtem of cruelty ourſelves.—Oppreſſion, I will ever oppoſe, in every nation, in every perſon, and every ſpecies of it,---that we are all guilty of the greateſt injuſtice to ſome of our brethren, and indeed to the moſt defenceleſs of them, I mean briefly to ſhew.--- When we firſt engaged in this unnatural war, for the want of any other ſufficient medium, it became neceſſary to emit bills of credit,---for ſome time, they were freely received, but by reaſon of further emiſſions, together with their local value, &c. depreciation took place, has continued increaſing to the preſent day, and to ſo great a degree, that even the produce of this country, notwithſtanding the uncommon plenty, is with the greateſt difficulty purchaſed, by giving between forty and fifty times what we did formerly; this being premiſed, where is the juſtice of that law which requires the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan, to receive this depreciated money, dollar for dollar, in payment for an old debt.

It may be ſaid, none but villains offer it; but villains there are, and villains there will forever be, ſo long as ſuch a cruel law exiſts to ſupport them. To my knowledge, many perſons eminent for their patriotiſm in the ſtate, and for their piety in the church, have cruelly availed themſelves of this oppreſſive law, cleared their incumbered farms, raiſed themſelves to opulence, and reduced the unhappy perſons who ſtood their friends in times of difficulty, to the greateſt diſtreſs and beggary; ſuch patriots, and ſuch chriſtians, if they could avoid detection, might, I doubt not, be bribed to ſell their country, like Judas to betray their maſter, and rob and murder the moſt innocent of his followers.

But ſome of our great ſtateſmen (who by the bye are not quite out of debt) tell us, that it is beſt for the whole that ſuch a law ſhould exiſt; that it cannot be repealed, without putting the ſtamp of depreciation on the money; that is in effect to ſay, it is beſt for the States that the moſt defenceleſs part of the community ſhould be ruined, and therefore right. But has not Lord North as conciſe and ſpecious arguments for the ſupport of his plan of ſubjugating us? He could ſay, that though the raiſing of a revenue from America was not quite juſt, yet, as he governs by general laws, it would be beſt for the empire, and therefore right. The plans are equally oppreſſive, and the arguments in ſupport of them equally good. Beſides, the evil they wiſh to avoid has already taken place; depreciation is already ſtamped on the money by general conſent, implicitly by public authority, though I hope not with indelible characters. Have not our legiſlative bodies long ſince raiſed their own wages? increaſed the fees and ſalaries of every civil officer? and why is this done? without doubt on account of the depreciation of the money; and is not this even a public acknowledgment of the depreciation of it? if our legiſlative bodies, and their dependents, cannot live without making up the depreciation of money to themſelves, by what charm can the aged and infirm be ſupported?

If it is unjuſt that they ſhould take the nominal ſum of their old wages in the preſent money, where is the juſtice that others ſhould be compelled by them to do it? If it is equal to ſilver and gold for the diſtreſſed widow, and unpitied orphan,—pray why not for themſelves? In ſhort, it is high time our legiſlature ſhould try to ſtrengthen their government by conſiſtency and juſtice. War, whether ſucceſsful or not, I know is very expenſive, but is it juſt that the greater part of the weight of it ſhould be laid on the moſt innocent and defenceleſs of the community—that they, and almoſt they alone, whom we are bound by honour and honeſty to protect, ſhould be totally ruined?—It is ſaid taxation will ſoon appreciate the money, and then their grievances will be redreſſed; but how the preſent mode of it amongſt us has the leaſt tendency to effect it, I confeſs I cannot conceive, unleſs draining them of their laſt thilling will be a redreſs. The avaricious hawker, who at the commencement of the war had neither character, fortune, education or merit, and with no other capital than a few barrels of rum, has by barter, tranſportation, and concealment of his goods at one time, and cruel extortion from the neceſſitous at another, amaſſed a fortune, leaped, as it were, at once from the barrow to a chariot, ſuch a one I ſay, inſtead of being hunted down as a wild beaſt (as he deſerves) is treated with as great lenity in taxation as the moſt innocent or defenceleſs; the wretched widow and orphan are obliged to pay nineteen parts out of twenty of their ſcanty pittance, to appreciate the plunder of this protected robber. I mean not ſeverity, unleſs truth is ſevere. Go to the dwellings of the unhappy ſufferers, where formerly you was received with the greateſt politeneſs, and treated with the greateſt elegance, the chearful countenance has given place to melancholy and dejection; poverty with all her meagre attendants declare you an unwelcome gueſt.

Language is unable to paint their diſtreſs; to the feelings of humanity I refer you. And is this the land, over which the goddeſs of liberty preſides? Is this the conduct of the humane Americans, ſo famed at this day for their abhorrence of cruelty and injuſtice?---Will not the haughty Briton boaſt, when he hears oppreſſion is nouriſhed in America? Without being chargeable with the leaſt ſuperſtition, I think I may venture to ſay, that we can never rationally hope that Heaven will bleſs our endeavours to freedom and independence, till we learn humanity and juſtice ourſelves.

LIBERTAS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Paper.

OBSERVING, by the draught of a bill lately publiſhed, that the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of this State have it in contemplation to aboliſh ſlavery, I hope a few candid obſervations thereon will not be thought impertinent: The manner in which it is propoſed to be done by the bill is, that all Negroe or Mulattoe children born after the bill ſhall be paſſed into a law ſhall be free at the age of 28 years; and in the preamble of the bill the reaſons of paſſing it are aſſigned to be, our grateful remembrance of the mercy of the Almighty in preventing us from being brought under the tyranny of thoſe who ſought to oppreſs us; ſo that I take it the Houſe conſider it as an offering or ſacrifice to the Almighty, for his great mercies vouchſafed to us; and I think the ſcripture informs us, that relieving the oppreſſed and doing juſtice for the poor were offerings highly acceptable to him; but we may remember, that even under the Moſaical law (which was but a type or ſhadow of One more excellent through the Meſſiah) every offering to the Lord was to be without blemiſh to be acceptable to him; now if any reaſonable man can think that entirely neglecting the unhappy perſons, both young and aged, who are now held as ſlaves, and ſetting innocent children, not yet in being, at liberty at ſo late a time as twenty-eight years of age, is an offering without blemiſh, I will leave the world to judge! I would not, however, be thought to depreciate the virtuous deſigns of the Houſe as manifeſted in the bill; but would beg them to conſider that, though it is much, it is not all that is their power to do; and doing things by halves is a way now generally reprobated. Let me entreat them to caſt an eye of pity on their poor fellow creatures now in being, who are held as ſlaves, and who, in the words of the bill, have "no proſpect before them whereon to reſt their ſorrows;" many of whom are, perhaps, now groaning under the rod of a cruel unfeeling tyrant, in a land in which many of them are ſtrangers, torn from all thoſe near and dear connections that makes life comfortable; and the reflecting on their native country, in which, from the warmth and fruitfulneſs of the climate, they uſed to live by eaſy labour, muſt add to the poignancy of what they feel here. Do as we would be done by is the golden rule, and let any perſon reflect and conſider what he would deſire ſhould be done to him if he was in the ſituation of a Negroe ſlave, and I believe he will find the bill come far ſhort of it; reflect, I beſeech you, on how great happineſs you are capable of beſtowing on your fellow creatures, in reſtoring them to their liberty; the joy and extacy they muſt undoubtedly feel on ſuch an occaſion will, I believe, pervade the breaſts of thoſe who occaſion it. Let liberty extend to every age above a certain year to be agreed upon by the Houſe, but I think twenty-eight is unreaſonably long; for though perſons who are uſed to eaſy labour, or ſome tradeſmen, can follow their employments till forty or even fifty years of age and ſome longer, yet in this climate moſt who are uſed to hard labour without doors begin to fail ſoon after thirty, eſpecially if they have been obliged to live on poor diet that afforded but little nouriſhment or was unwholſome; beſides the difference between twenty-eight and twenty-one is unreaſonable. As to any injuſtice the owners of Negroes might be ſuppoſed to ſuffer by it, though I am of opinion that a perſon has no right to keep any of the human ſpecies in ſlavery during life, under colour of purchaſe or otherways, unleſs he has been condemned to it for ſome heinous offence, yet, in as much as it has been heretofore tolerated by law, I would be willing the legiſlature ſhould make them ſome allowance, if the Negroe has not already made compenſation by his labour, and if the purchaſe was recent the former owner ought to be compelled to bear a part of the loſs; let thoſe who are advanced in years partake of ſo great and comfortable a bleſſing as well as others; and let the maſter (whoſe fortune, perhaps, he has aſſiſted in making) and in whoſe ſervice he has waſted his ſtrength, be compelled to contribute what might be thought reaſonable towards his ſupport, if he is now unable of himſelf to procure a living; the reaſon of this, I hope, is obvious, as many perſons neglect their Negroes very ſhamefully after they are no longer able to perform their labour. Let proper perſons, in the different counties, who are known to be friendly to the paſſing of ſuch an act, be appointed to carry it into execution, and let ſevere penalties be inflicted on ſuch who ſhall ſell or ſend their Negroes or Mulattoes out of the State to evade the law; as to further regulations reſpecting them, and for taxing them for ſupport of the State as well as for the ſupport of thoſe of their own colour when they became helpleſs, the Houſe will do as to them on mature deliberation may ſeem beſt.

As to the objection, that many of them are ſo vicious that they are unfit to have their liberty, the force of it will apply with equal ſtrength againſt too many whites; however I believe the Negroes are not more viciouſly inclined than might reaſonably be expected from their ſituation and education—ſlavery is univerſally allowed to debaſe the mind, and what wonder if ſlaves are vicious, when they have ſo little incitement to be otherwiſe, eſpecially if feeling the horrors of their ſituation they ſhould (after the example of ſome Whites) endeavour to loſe reflection by drinking, and afterwards ſteal to procure the intoxicating potion. I have known many of them honeſt and faithful in their preſent unhappy ſituation, and ſome who were drunkards while ſlaves, be induſtrious and ſober when ſet free. And as to their colour, I believe it will be but a poor excuſe in the day of account, that we kept them as ſlaves, "becauſe their ſkins were diſpoſed to reflect the rays of light differently from our own." Such a noble piece of juſtice and public ſpirit as the ſetting the poor Negroes at liberty here, might be of ſervice in giving an example to other ſtates; and of this further and greater ſervice in procuring the bleſſings of the Almighty, who has done ſo much for us all our lives long, and who will revenge the cauſe of the poor and oppreſſed, and perhaps his judgments which are now in the land are ſent to bring about this as well as other great events, and the neglecting it may bring down yet greater judgments upon us, when (perhaps in a reverſe of fortune) we may wiſh we had minded thoſe things which would have made for our peace before they had been hid from our eyes. All events are in the hands of the Almighty, and we are aſſured that ſhewing mercy to the poor is one of the ways by which we may pleaſe him. For my part I have nothing in view by this publication but the good of my country, which I hope will excuſe the freedom I have taken from an apprehenſion of its being my duty.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS.
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood townſhip, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious FARM whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on ſaid Farm a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different ſorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the reſt well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes any time before the day of ſale.

ALSO, at ſaid time and place will be Sold, milch-cows, young cattle, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.

¶ JOSEPH HENDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or ſandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. ¶

they ſhall be obliged to diſmiſs any priſoners at ſea, they ſhall, on return from their cruize, make report thereof, on oath, to the Judge of the Admiralty of the State to which they belong, or in which they arrive, within twenty days after their arrival, with their reaſons for ſuch diſmiſſion. And if the Judge ſhall not be ſatisfied with the reaſons aſſigned, or if it ſhall appear that the priſoners were diſcharged to avoid the trouble or expence of bringing them into port, and delivering them into cuſtody, or in any wiſe unneceſſarily, then the Judge ſhall tranſmit an account thereof to the Executive of the State, who are requeſted to examine into the matter, and vacate the commiſſion granted to the ſaid delinquent maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel, if they are of opinion that ſuch dimiſſion was improper.

That all priſoners of war captivated by private ſhips or veſſels of war, be delivered by and at the expence of the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, to a Commiſſary of Priſoners neareſt the place of their landing, or into the neareſt county goal, on pain of forfeiture of the commiſſion granted to ſuch private ſhip or veſſel.

That on ſuch delivery of the priſoners into the goal, the Goaler ſhall be obliged to inform the government of the State wherein the ſaid priſoners are landed; or in caſe of their reſidence at too great a diſtance, the Lieutenant or Commanding Officer of the militia of the county wherein ſuch priſoners are landed, the Commiſſary General of Priſoners or his Deputy, that if the ſaid priſoners are not demed by the Executive of the State, or the ſaid Commanding Officer of the militia, in a place of ſufficient ſecurity, they may be removed under proper guards to a place or places of greater ſafety, at the expence of the United States. And the Executive Powers of the reſpective States are requeſted to give the neceſſary orders to the Commanding Officers of militia on this ſubject, and to pay the expences of eſcorting and tranſporting the priſoners, charging the ſame to the United States. The ſaid Executives are alſo requeſted to give orders to the officers of their militia, to take immediate charge of all priſoners of war, captivated by the ſhips and veſſels of war belonging to the United States or to any particular State, and convey them at the expence of the United States to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or county goal; and alſo direct the like ſteps to be taken in regard to their removal to places of greater ſafety, as is provided in the caſe of priſoners captured by private veſſels.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, effectually to provide at the expence of the United States, for the delivery and ſafe keeping of all priſoners captivated by their reſpective ſubjects, out of veſſels ſtranded or caſt on ſhore on their coaſts, obliging the parties taking priſoners to deliver them to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or into the neareſt goal, in caſe no Commiſſary of Priſoners is ſtationed within convenient diſtance of the place of capture; and in caſe of neglect or miſconduct in the perſons ſo taking the priſoners, that they forfeit all right to the veſſel, her tackle, apparel and furniture ſo caſt on ſhore, or the property they may ſave, or be otherwiſe entitled to out of ſuch veſſel; or impoſing ſuch other penalty as the ſaid Legiſlatures ſhall reſpectively think proper.

That it be recommended to the ſaid Legiſlatures to provide and direct, that all Goalers receive and deliver priſoners of war, without charging any fee or reward to the perſons delivering them into or taking them by proper authority out of their cuſtody. The reaſonable expences of ſupporting ſuch priſoners in goal to be paid by the government of the State wherein they ſhall be confined, and charged to the United States, except where they can and ſhall be otherwiſe provided for by the proper officer in the Service of the United States. And the Goaler ſhall tranſmit a copy of his charges againſt the United States, for account of priſoners of war, to the Commiſſary General of Priſoners, or his neareſt Deputy, when any priſoners leave the goal, either for removal to places of greater ſecurity or exchange.

That priſoners of war either on their march or in confinement, be furniſhed with only two thirds of a ſoldier's ration.

That none but ſick or wounded priſoners be allowed carriages at public expence.

That all priſoners on parole pay their own expences, and ſuch expences ſhall be paid before they ſhall be exchanged.

That all officers, priſoners of war to the United States, unleſs in Hoſpitals, pay their Phyſicians, Surgeons and Attendants.

That the Commiſſary General of Priſoners and his Deputies, make regular monthly returns to the Board of War of the numbers, ſituation and exchanges of all priſoners under their charge, and that they alſo give the ſaid Board ſuch occaſional information of all material tranſactions in their department, as circumſtances from time to time render neceſſary; or when they ſhall be required by the Board ſo to do, under pain of being ſuſpended or diſmiſſed by the ſaid Board.

That all exchanges of priſoners made in conſequence of the foregoing reſolutions, ſhall be ſoldier for ſoldier and ſailor for ſailor. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,
By JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a ſmall aſſortment of
HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,

FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Pettey's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
Poor Richard's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 178[illegible]. † MARGARET WELSH.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of
BELLOWS.
Any gentlemen ſtore-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,
PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,
Who buys LINEN RAGS.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front-Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L. *

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh-Kill, or between Annapolis and Frederickſburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treaſury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at ſix Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennſylvania, and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be diſpoſed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the Firſt Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5, 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th inſtant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premiſes.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the ſubſcriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raiſed nor ſhorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linſey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters ſewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linſey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any perſon ſecuring the goods and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Solebury, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2591.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1780.

The House resumed the second reading of the Bill intituled, An Act to compel the settlement of the public Accounts, and the same being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to compel the settlement of the public Accounts.*

WHEREAS, in the course of the present contest between the inhabitants of the United States of America and Great-Britain, very large and just expenditures and advances of public money have been made by the good people of Pennsylvania, in the common cause; and whereas many of the persons to whom such advances of money have been made, regardless of the public welfare, as well as their own credit and character, have refused or neglected, and do still refuse or neglect to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, and to settle their accounts, notwithstanding the opportunity which has been given, and the repeated calls which have been made upon such defaulters, by the Auditors appointed and authorised in and by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intituled, "An Act for settling the Accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety," passed on the second day of September, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; and a supplement to the said Act, passed on the fifth day of December following; and a further supplement to the said Act, passed on the thirty-first day of March last, whereby the said Auditors were also authorised to audit, adjust and settle the accounts of the late Navy-Board, and Board of War of this State, and such other accounts as may be intimately connected with the same.

And whereas divers of the said defaulters, who ought to have attended upon and accounted with the Committees of Accounts of the Assemblies of this Commonwealth, or one of the said Committees, tho' such persons have been frequently called on by the Committee of Accounts for the time being to appear before such Committee, and to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, in order that their several accounts might be adjusted and settled, have refused or neglected to appear before the said Committee, or to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, and have their several accounts settled as aforesaid: And whereas it is highly necessary, as well for ascertaining and settling the account of the expenditures made as aforesaid by Pennsylvania, before the revolution and since, at the request and for the account of the Honorable Congress of the United States of America, as the accounts of the special exertions of Pennsylvania in the common cause, in order to satisfy the good people of this State of the proper and just application of the public treasure, and of the necessity of submitting to the heavy taxes which have been laid upon them: In order therefore to compel the defaulters aforesaid, and every of them, and all others to whom the public monies of Pennsylvania may have been advanced, either before the revolution or since, or who may be otherwise possessed thereof, and who ought to account for the same, to appear before the Auditors appointed, or to be appointed, by or in pursuance of this Act, to attend the said Auditors, and produce their accounts and vouchers, and settle their said accounts, and pay over to the Treasurer of this State the balances which may be respectively due to the Commonwealth from such defaulters;

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That

are hereby appointed Auditors, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjust and settle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety, of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, who ceased to act in the month of March, which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred seventy and seven, and all others which ought to have been settled before the Auditors appointed by or in pursuance of the acts aforesaid, and have not been finally settled and adjusted, and the accounts of such defaulters as aforesaid who were accountable before the Committee of Accounts of any former House of Assembly, and the accounts of all such persons who ought to settle their accounts with the present Committee of Accounts, or other Committee of the present Assembly, and shall fail so to settle their several accounts before the dissolution of the present Assembly, and in any case wherein it shall appear that a balance of monies shall be due by any such person or persons to this Commonwealth, the said Auditors, or any of them, shall direct that payment thereof be made to the Treasurer of this State; and the certificate of the said Auditors, or any of them, shall be conclusive evidence in an action of debt at the suit of the Commonwealth, against any person or persons, of the sum of money which such person or persons owe or may be indebted to the Commonwealth, and no set-off or deduction from the same shall be admitted; and in case any person or persons, his, her or their heirs, executors or administrators, to whom the monies of this State have been advanced, or to whose hands such monies have or may come, and who are or may be accountable for the same before the said Auditors, shall upon the final settlement of his, her or their accounts, satisfy the said Auditors, or any of them, that there is a balance of money due to such person or persons from the Commonwealth, the said Auditors shall make an order for the same on the said Treasurer, payable to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, which order the said Treasurer is hereby directed to pay.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors, or any of them, are hereby directed and empowered to open an office in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of regularly receiving, auditing and settling the said accounts, and may hire and employ skillful Accountants or Clerks to assist them in the business hereby committed to them, and allow to such Accountants and Clerks suitable compensations for their services. And the said Auditors shall give public notice of their appointment, and of the place where the said office shall be kept, by advertisements inserted in some News-paper printed in the said city, and by like advertisements to be read in the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the said city and the several counties of the State, requiring all persons who ought to account before the said Auditors to attend at the said office, or elsewhere, as is herein-after provided, and produce their accounts and vouchers, and other evidence necessary to support and ascertain the same, and that all such defaulters do attend the said Auditors, and comply with the directions of this Act, under the pains and disabilities therein provided. And the Justices of the Peace in the said several Courts of General Quarter Sessions shall cause this Act to be read aloud in the said Courts, in order that the same may be more generally known.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors shall be, and are hereby authorized to purchase and prepare proper and sufficient books, in which they shall enter all accounts by them settled, therein carefully distinguishing and separating all such accounts and charges as are the proper accounts and charges of this State, from such as belong to the account of the United States of America, or any of them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, to be useful for the advancement of this necessary business, and the ease of persons accountable before the said Auditors, who reside at a great distance from the said city, the said Council may direct the said Auditors to give their attendance at some one place, within this State, on the western side of the river Susquehanna, and at two several places, other than the said city, eastward of the said river, for such length of time as shall be judged suitable, for the purpose of receiving, adjusting and settling the accounts of such persons, who dwelt remote from the said city; due notice of the same being first given by advertisement in some News-paper printed in said city, and in the Courts of General Quarter Sessions, as aforesaid.

And the better to enable the said Auditors to obtain a full and certain knowledge of the accounts directed to be settled by them as aforesaid, and to make a speedy as well as just settlement thereof,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Auditors, or any of them, as often as there shall be occasion, to call before them, by subpœna or summons, and in case of contempt to issue a writ of attachment, in order to compel the appearance of any person or persons, who is or may be accountable before the said Auditors by virtue of this Act, or who the said Auditors may reasonably suppose is or are capable of giving evidence or information concerning the said accounts, or any of them; and the said Auditors or any of them are hereby authorised to examine upon oath or affirmation any person as a witness respecting any such account, which oath or affirmation the said Auditors, or any of them, is hereby empowered to administer; and in case any person or persons on whom such subpœna or summons shall be served, being accountable before the said Auditors, shall refuse to appear, as in such writ shall be expressed and directed, or having appeared before the said Auditors, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit his, her or their accounts, and attend the settlement thereof; or being summoned as a witness, shall neglect or refuse to appear before the said Auditors, at the time and place appointed in and by such subpœna or summons, and shall make default thereupon, or having appeared as aforesaid, shall refuse to make a full disclosure of his, her or their knowledge in the matter depending before the said Auditors; the said Auditors, or any of them, may award an attatchment, and commit such delinquent or delinquents to the common goal of the county, there to be holden till such person or persons shall submit to the said Auditors, and comply with the directions of this Act; and all persons who shall be summoned as witnesses by the said Auditors, and every Sheriff, Coroner, or other officer to whom they shall direct their precepts or writs as aforesaid, shall be allowed like fees for their attendance and services, as witnesses summoned to appear in the Inferior Courts of Justice, and Sheriffs, Coroners, and other officers are entitled to in such Courts; such costs, together with the further charges accruing, to be levied on the several delinquents by the said Auditors, or any two of them, by warrant, in like manner as small debts are recoverable.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if upon any subpœna or summons requiring the attendance of any person or persons before the said Auditors as aforesaid, a return be made that such person is not to be found within the proper county, that the said Auditors or any two of them may issue an attachment and proceed thereon as aforesaid, as if such subpœna or summons had been duly served.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, who by virtue of this Act are or shall be accountable before the said Auditors for any sum or sums of money, which have been, or may be, advanced to such person or persons, or for any monies, goods, chattels or effects, which have or may come to the hands or possession of such person or persons, shall for three months after the service of such subpœna or summons as aforesaid, or for three months after demand made in the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the city or county, where such person or persons last abode, for such person or persons to appear before the said Auditors, and exhibit and settle his accounts as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to obey such subpœna, summons or demand, and comply with the directions of this Act, that such person and persons so refusing or neglecting shall be liable to an action of debt or other action, at the suit of the Commonwealth, for the whole of the sum and sums of money, goods, chattels and effects, belonging to the public, which he ought to account for as aforesaid before the said Auditors, and shall be for ever barred of setting off any charge or expenditure thereout, and from recovering any satisfaction for any services done for the public; unless the said Auditors, or any of them, shall, before the said term of three months be expired, certify in behalf of such person or persons, that it is reasonable that further time be allowed to such person or persons for exhibiting and settling his, her or their accounts, in which case, upon sufficient security being entered by the party or parties in whose behalf such certificate shall be made, for the whole money or other property unaccounted for by such person or persons, the Supreme Executive Council may, by an entry on their journal, allow of further time as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors shall be and hereby are,

authoriſed to draw on the Treaſurer of this State for ſuch monies as may be neceſſary to purchaſe books, paper, quills and ink, and for office-rent, and for the ſalaries of their Clerk or Clerks, and other neceſſary charges and expences: And in caſe any of the perſons who are hereby appointed Auditors as aforeſaid ſhall refuſe or neglect to Act as ſuch, or in caſe any vacancy ſhall happen in the ſaid board of Auditors by death or otherwiſe, that then and in ſuch caſe, the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in the receſs of the Aſſembly, ſhall fill up the ſame, otherwiſe, the ſame ſhall be filled by vote of the Aſſembly, as often as the ſame ſhall be neceſſary: And each of the ſaid Auditors ſhall be entitled to and receive, for his ſervices in the execution of this Act, the ſum of

for each day which he ſhall attend on and be employed in auditing and adjuſting the accounts aforeſaid, or ſuch other recompence as the Aſſembly ſhall direct. And the Supreme Executive Council may draw orders on the Treaſurer of this State, payable to the ſaid Auditors ſeverally, for the monies hereby allowed to them.

Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall prevent the ſettlement of the following accounts before the Committee of Accounts appointed annually by the Houſe of Aſſembly, to wit, the ſettlement of accounts with the State Treaſurer, the Treaſurers of the public taxes of each county, the Collectors of the duties of exciſe

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aforeſaid Act of Aſſembly, intituled "An Act for ſettling the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety, with the Supplement, and further Supplement thereto;" and the Act, intituled "An Act to compel certain perſons entruſted with public monies by or for the uſe of this Commonwealth to account for the ſame, and to pay ſuch parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with into the State Treaſury," paſſed April 2, 1779, are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this repeal ſhall not extend to, or affect any ſettlement of accounts made by the Auditors appointed by or in purſuance of the Acts ſo repealed, or any of them, but the ſame ſhall be as ſufficient, and of like effect, as if the ſame were made and ſettled in purſuance of this Act.

By Capt. Claghan, arrived at Boſton from Gottenburgh, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, September 28.

WE have accounts from Cadiz that as well for ſecrecy ſake as on account of the hot weather, the preparations for the ſiege of Gibraltar are carried on much more by night than by day; 35,000 bombs and near 400 pieces of cannon, have been brought behind the wall of the lines of St. Roch, and as there are but 1000 Gunners, it is ſaid that his Catholic Majeſty will aſk for ſome from France, as well as Engineers. In truth, it is thought the garriſon, which amounts to but 3500 men, will be inſufficient to guard all the poſts, and ſerve upwards of 900 pieces of artillery. Notwithſtanding the vigilance of Don Barcelo ſome veſſels have found means to get into Gibraltar with proviſions; however that Commander has taken ſeveral Portugueſe veſſels laden with proviſions, on board one of which were ſome Engliſh Officers, and diſpatches for the Governor of Gibraltar.

Breſt, Sept. 10. People differ very much whether the Breſt fleet will keep the ſea or not, ſome ſay they will keep it all winter. The Spaniards will not go away as it was thought they would. It is ſaid the Combined Fleets coſt twenty millions per month.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an Aſſociation between the Courts of Peterſburgh, Sweden and Denmark, in order to procure a Peace between England, France and Spain.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6. By accounts, dated Nantz, September 28, we hear a fleet of 57 ſail of French veſſels from Cape Francois are arrived at Breſt, and that the Combined Fleets were ready to ſail with the firſt favourable wind.

LONDON.

Sept. 27. No advices from Gibraltar, it is ſaid, have been received by government later than the 18th of Auguſt, when the blockade was continued as from the beginning; nor had the Spaniſh army or navy been reinforced with any troops or ſhipping, as has been reported here.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 7.

"A peace begins again to be talked of here between this Court and that of England, to which his Catholic Majeſty and the Americans are to be allowed to accede as the preliminary to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, by which American independence will be confirmed. Of this, however, we are certain, that when the articles come on the tapis, which will be during the winter months, no terms will be liſtened to but ſuch as are adequate to the advantages which we have already gained, as well in Europe as the more diſtant quarters of the globe."

Sept. 29. A gentleman who came from Portſmouth yeſterday, ſays, that laſt Sunday he paſſed through the grand fleet at Spithead; that he told 50 ſail of the line, beſides 50 gun ſhips; he alſo ſays, that moſt of the frigates were ſent out on a few days cruize, ſome to lie off Breſt harbour, to watch the motions of the French.

It is ſaid, that the ſailing again of the fleet at Spithead depends entirely on the operations of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Oct. 1. According to private letters from Holland by the laſt mail, we are aſſured that the States General are in the utmoſt perplexity how to act in this critical conjuncture. Sir Joſeph Yorke had inſiſted upon a categorical anſwer to his laſt memorial, which was very ſpirited, in four days. The States required a month, which was refuſed, and were debating when the poſt came away upon the ſteps proper to be taken.

Lord Sandwich has aſſured a great perſonage, within theſe few days, that he may reſt eaſy reſpecting the home defence, for that he will engage to have 64 ſhips of the line ready to proceed to ſea by the 15th of April next.

An Agent from the Congreſs arrived at the Havannah the 8th of July, and had been inſtrumental in planning an expedition to Weſt Florida, which country has been offered to the Spaniards, as ſome gratuity for their loan of 750,000l. ſterling to the United States. It conſiſts of two frigates, ſeveral privateers and armed veſſels, a regiment of ſoldiers, and a great number of armed people who go there to ſettle.

The laſt letters from Gibraltar, by way of Liſbon, mention, that the blockade of that place was not compleatly formed by ſea, and that they had a communication ſtill with the Barbary coaſt.

Oct. 6. This day a commiſſion was ſigned by his Majeſty in Council for the prorogation of Parliament to Thurſday the 18th day of November; alſo a proclamation for their meeting for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Oct. 11. This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, ſoon after which another was diſpatched to Portſmouth, ſince which it is reported that the combined fleets were a few leagues off the firſt mentioned place.

A ceſſation of arms has been again propoſed on the part of France and the Rebel Colonies, through the mediation of the King of Sardinia, which the Britiſh Cabinet have refuſed to liſten to, unleſs the dependence of America on the parent State be made the ground work of ſuch ceſſation.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 1

"This morning arrived his Majeſty's frigate Maidſtone, from the Weſt Indies. Admiral Byron is come in her; but nothing new has tranſpired."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 7.

"The French frigate, called the Pallas, has juſt entered the Texel, in company with the Engliſh ſhip of war the Serapis, lately taken by Paul Jones, of which he has taken the command, his own ſhip having ſunk ſoon after the action. Capt. Ricot, Commander of the Vengeance, from L'Orient, and an American privateer, named the Alliance, Capt. Landas, part of Jones's ſquadron, are alſo arrived, and have brought in with them the Counteſs of Scarborough armed ſhip.

"A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th ult. adviſes, that a convoy of 57 merchant ſhips, from Cape Francois, was juſt arrived at Breſt. This letter adds, the fleet was preparing to put to ſea."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, September 14.

"Captain Sampſon of the Mercury packet-boat failed from Boſton on the 4th of Auguſt, and arrived here the 4th of this month. He brings word that a day or two before his departure he was informed by the Commiſſary of Priſoners, (who was then going for New-York with 300 priſoners for an exchange) that he, the Commiſſary, had put into irons and confined in a dungeon, a young Gentleman of good fortune and family, on whom it was determined to proceed in every reſpect, as Captain Cunningham ſhould be treated after his arrival in England."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, September 25.

M. de la Touche Treville's ſquadron will be ready for ſailing in three or four days, and it is thought will ſail as ſoon as her proviſions can be got on board. The grand fleet will be able to depart by the 6th or 7th of next month. It appears decided, that the campaign is finiſhed, and that the Spaniſh ſhips will winter at this port and at Rochfort, in order to be ready in good time the next ſpring."

Extract of a letter from Bergen, September 14.

"The Alliance American privateer, of 36 guns, Capt. Landais, has ſent in here, two days ago, two prizes, viz. the Betſy, Fiſher, from Liverpool to New-York; and the Union, Johnſon, from London to Quebec; ſhe has alſo taken three others, which ſhe ſent for France. She only ſailed from L'Orient the 14th of Auguſt."

General Sir Henry Clinton, we hear, is to be exchanged for Lord Cornwallis next year, to take the command in chief of the forces at New-York, and a freſh number of Heſſians and Hanoverians are to be ſent to America.

By ſome papers found on board one of the French cutters that were taken by the Jupiter man of war, ſome diſcoveries have been made relative to the future intended operations of the combined fleets, which were immediately ſent up to the Admiralty for their inſpection.

A Gentleman who came over in the packet-boat with the Dutch mail, ſays, they paſſed through eleven ſail of men of war in full chaſe, and that he ſuppoſed they were in purſuit of Paul Jones; this was laſt Wedneſday.

Octo. 13. There are very few Britiſh or Iriſh ſeamen in the Spaniſh fleet, and no Americans; they are moſtly natives, excepting only a few Genoeſe and Venetians, who meet with every encouragement.

We hear that General Clinton will certainly be recalled by his own deſire; it is thought that General Robertſon will have the chief command in North-America.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, diſpatches were ſent from the Secretary of State's office to Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague; and it is reported that they contain a requeſt to the States General to ſtop Paul Jones, the pirate, and his ſhips, and to deliver him up, that he may be brought to England, and puniſhed according to law.

BOSTON, *December* 30.

Two gentlemen who came paſſengers in Captain Claghan, inform, That they left London the firſt of October; that the combined fleets chaſed the Britiſh into Spithead the beginning of September, and paraded and manœuvred there near three weeks, the Britiſh not daring to venture or hazard an engagement; that the action between Paul Jones and the Serapis, was acknowledged to be the moſt obſtinate and bloody that has been fought during the war, having upwards of 300 killed on both ſides during the engagement; that the Britiſh court had ſent and demanded of the Dutch the prizes taken by Captain Jones and company, and received for anſwer that they would not intermeddle with the affair, being determined to remain neuter.

Jan. 15. Sunday morning laſt, about day break, a fire broke out at the lower ſtore on General Hancock's wharff, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the ſails, rigging, &c.—The ſhipping at the wharff were greatly endangered; in particular the new ſhip Protector, which caught on fire ſeveral times, but by the alertneſs of the people, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the weather, ſhe and the other veſſels, received but little damage. Some of the Protector's looſe rigging was alſo conſumed. The accident happened by means of ſome fire being left there the night before.

We hear that nine ſail of veſſels were caſt aſhore at Cape Cod in the late ſtorm, the particulars have not come to hand at this publication.

WORCESTER, January 20.

We are informed that ſeveral veſſels that were on this coaſt, in the late ſtorm, were caſt away, and many of their crews periſhed.

Travelling has not been ſo much obſtructed by the ſnow for forty years paſt. Except the great road from Boſton to Hartford, all are filled, and no paſſing without ſnow-ſhoes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 31.

Laſt week arrived at Morris-Town, from St. Croix (via New-York) Richard Cruger, Eſq; a gentleman of eminence, and a zealous Advocate for the rights and independence of America.

We hear from New-York, that the enemy are exceedingly anxious for the fate of their fleet, which ſailed for the ſouthward juſt before the late violent gale, being very apprehenſive that they are diſperſed, and many of them caſt on ſhore—and that the adherents to the Britiſh government in that city, appear much mortified at the defeat and diſappointment of all the *infamous* ſchemes which they have adviſed, and deſigned for the enſlaving of a free people.

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,
Who can Cook, and do any kind of Houſe-Work,
TO BE SOLD,
BY
COLLINSON READ.
Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. †

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almoſt in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the moſt of it watered by a never failing ſtream which riſes on ſaid place, and there may be as much more made, the reſt well timbered; there are three dwelling-houſes and out-houſes, with three orchards, on ſaid place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premiſes.
February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunſwick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and ſome more may be made. There is on the premiſes a frame dwelling houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of ſtones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoiſting works and rolling ſcreen are all in good order, and go by water. Alſo an oyl-mill, built laſt ſummer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 peſtles, and as many more may be ſet a going with a very ſmall expence: Alſo a ſaw-mill, all which ſaid mills, ſtand on the ſaid South Branch of Rariton, a never failing ſtream of water, which is ſufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly ſituated for a ſtore, one having been kept at ſaid place for many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ‖ MAHLON TAYLOR.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front-Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.
JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L.

CAME to plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in November, ſix CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.
§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from an officer in high command, dated Charles-Town, Dec. 19, 1779.

"By the laſt accounts from Savannah we learn, that the enemy are quiet, and, for the ſake of an airing, they have encamped their troops at ſeveral plantations, at the diſtance of ten miles round, the furtheſt from town are at Abercorn. They are fitting ſome tranſports for ſea.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear that the Spaniards have been up the Miſſiſippi, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Engliſh ſettlements on that river, and that they made 900 priſoners; that about the beginning of this month they left Havanna with a reſpectable fleet and 4000 troops, for Penſacola or St. Auguſtine, perhaps both. This the enemy affect to diſbelieve, and are not reinforcing theſe poſts, but hourly expect the troops from New-York."

A privateer brig belonging to St. Auguſtine, of 16 guns, commanded by Capt. Redmond, is taken and carried into Charles-Town.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Saturday, February 5, 1780.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons of the ſociety called Quakers, have repreſented that divers hardſhips and oppreſſions are exerciſed in the collection of public dues, militia and other fines, by the perſons employed in thoſe ſervices: Whereupon, the ſame being deliberately conſidered,

Reſolved, That this Board doth highly diſapprove of all practices, tending unneceſſarily to diſtreſs and impoveriſh any inhabitants of this State; and as the laws in force afford a ſufficient remedy againſt all ſuch abuſes, this Board doth earneſtly recommend to all perſons ſo injured by public officers to avail themſelves of the juſtice of the State, and bring all ſuch offenders to exemplary puniſhment, being aſſured of the utmoſt countenance and aſſiſtance of the public authority in ſo doing.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral particular caſes of complaint ariſing in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter and Bucks, and enumerated in a paper delivered to the Preſident, be tranſmitted to the Attorney-General of the State, in order that the ſame may be proſecuted in the Courts of Juſtice, if the complaining parties will attend and make the neceſſary proof.

Reſolved, That the collection of public taxes and ſupporting a competent force to repel the deſigns of the common enemy are indiſpenſible duties which we owe to ourſelves and poſterity, and that therefore it is highly incumbent on public authority to execute the neceſſary laws for theſe purpoſes with firmneſs and reſolution, and to ſupport and countenance every officer of government therein, while diſcharging his office with fidelity and uprightneſs.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary*.

*** THE MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are deſired to take notice, that the Honourable Aſſembly of this Commonwealth hath granted them permiſſion to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Society; a Draught has been prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, and the Society ſtands adjourned until this Evening, when it is expected there will be a general attendance of the Members at the Univerſity to conſider of the ſame.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

You are requeſted to publiſh the following remarks, as they are of a general nature, and may be of uſe, ſo far at leaſt as they tend to invalidate an unjuſt imputation againſt a neighbour, and as they may refreſh the mind with certain principles that ought never to be out of ſight. They are ſubmitted to the candour of the public, by their humble ſervant,

T. C. D.

EVERY ungenerous imputation by the people of one State againſt a neighbour State, tends to alienate that brotherly affection between them that all good men wiſh rather to cultivate and improve, for the peace and happineſs of United America. The State of Maryland has been charged with having enacted a law, indecently prohibiting its people from relieving this and the other States with wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live-ſtock, peas, beans, oats or other victuals that they may want. This imputation is founded on a haſty miſconſtruction of a law of Maryland to prohibit exportation of thoſe articles, in conſequence of a recommendation of the Congreſs.

The wiſdom, juſtice, and good faith of that State, and its attention to the laws of hoſpitality and good neighbourhood, are too generally known to render it neceſſary to ſay aught on theſe heads.

The caſe is this:—In July, 1779, the Legiſlature of Maryland, upon a requeſt of the Congreſs to that and the other States to enact laws for preventing exportation of proviſions, with a view to the more eaſily and certainly ſupplying their armies, and to prevent proviſions being loſt *to America* or thrown into the hands of the enemy, paſſed a law, entituled an Act to prohibit the exportation of wheat, &c. The motive for making whereof is ſhortly recited to be, that the exportation of thoſe articles "may at this time be greatly prejudicial *to the United States* of America." Certainly this ſhews no particular attention to their own State, nothing ſelfiſh, no deſign to abridge the rights of other States; nor does the general purport of the enacting clauſes, which are, *all of them*, againſt exporting, ſhipping or loading, *on board of any ſhip or veſſel*, ſhew any deſire to prohibit relief to their fellow States, if carried by land, where the danger of the ſeas and enemies cruizers are avoided.

But, unluckily, there is introduced into the bill a ſtring of expreſſions,—"export, tranſport, carry or convey, or cauſe or procure to be exported, tranſported, carried, or conveyed out of the State;"—and then is added—"by land or by water." The "by land or by water" ſerve to ſtretch out the breathing or meaſure, although they are otherwiſe but mere idle ſounds, as the inſertion of them can add nothing to the ſenſe of the clauſe; becauſe, if a man is not to export at all, he is not to export by land nor by water.

This expreſſion, however incongruous it may ſeem to the general purport of the law, together with a proviſo, permiting the Governor and Council to allow perſons reſiding in any of the neghbouring States, having lands and raiſing produce thereon in Maryland, to draw ſupplies therefrom for their own uſe, induced a haſty opinion that proviſions were not to be ſuffered to paſs over the line into Pennſylvania, &c.—and a clauſe enabling Naval Officers, Sheriffs, or perſons thereto eſpecially authoriſed by the Governor and Council, to ſeize all of thoſe commodities that they ſhall *find laden on board any ſhip or other veſſel*, to the intent to be exported or conveyed out of the State, contrary to the true intent of the Act, afforded pretence for ſeizing a number of cattle *found on the road*, on the way to this State, (at the time when the Act had but juſt paſſed into a law, and was too little known to be well underſtood) as if thoſe cattle were actually *found on board a ſhip or other veſſel*.

The law under conſideration, being made only for the purpoſe of preventing *prejudice to the United States*, expreſly, without at all glancing at any particular intereſt or view to themſelves excluſive of the general good, muſt be conſtrued accordingly. If proviſions are carried out of Maryland *beyond ſea*, it is of prejudice to the United Continent, becauſe it loſes the uſe of them, and the armies are leſs eaſily ſupplied. If proviſions are carried from Maryland *by ſea*, although intended for a neighbouring State, it may be of prejudice to the United Continent, in their not only being loſt to the United States, but as they may relieve the enemy;—therefore, the lawmakers judged well that proviſions ſhould not be carried at the pleaſure of every one *by ſea*, although for the relief of a ſiſter State. But what if proviſions are carried *inland*, to anſwer the wants of a neighbour State,—can this be of prejudice to the United States?—They are not loſt to America when conſumed within the United States:—They cannot, thus carried, fall into the Enemies hands:—the United States are not prejudiced: So far from it, the ſupplying the wants of one State by another is of advantage to all America; and it is the indiſpenſible *duty* of the States to be mutually aſſiſting of each other: We are but one people, from one end of the continent to the other (I ſpeak only of the United States) though under our reſpective particular forms of government:—The union, the confederacy, neceſſarily imply mutual aſſiſtance and free intercourſe and commerce:—They indeed are expreſs herein.—It is not therefore to be preſumed,—it cannot, that one State ſhould intend to prohibit relief to another; and Maryland I am certain would ſpurn at the thought:—An act of any State to the purpoſe would be void in itſelf, as being againſt the fundamental laws of the union.

As to what is built on the proviſo that permits the Governor to allow of the produce of a farm in Maryland being carried to another State for the relief of its owner living there, and his granting permits to them and to purchaſers for the Continental ſervice, the proviſo is to be ſo conſtrued that the whole law ſhall take effect; and then the eaſy and natural conſtruction is, that though any perſon may carry proviſions from one State to another *by land*, as uſual, yet he ſhall *not carry in ſhips or other veſſels by water*, without ſuch eſpecial permit firſt obtained: As if one in Carolina or New England has a farm in Maryland, and would draw his proviſions from thence, the Governor and Council are to judge when it may be attempted in prudence with leſs danger of enemies, and to aſcertain who are ſuch reſidents, proprietors, or contractors for the Continental ſervice, to avoid fraudulent pretences and raſh adventures, that "may be prejudicial *to the United States*."

If a perſon in the Aſſembly when the law was made ſhould aſſert the intention of the Legiſlature was to prevent proviſions being at all carried into the neighbouring ſtates,—for that permitting proviſions to be carried into Delaware, Pennſylvania or Virginia, the intention of the law might be evaded by exporting to foreign countries from thence,—it would be affecting enough to hear of ſuch an imputation by a Legiſlature, which looks too much like an indecent reflection on the faith and wiſdom of a ſiſter ſtate. Should ſhe turn ſtrumpet, it would then be time enough to ſhew concern for her depravity: But where is the juſtice, the propriety, wiſdom or policy of one ſtate imputing evil to a neighbour upon the ground of ſuſpicion?—The tendency of it would be to affront, and to harden and familiarize her to the idea, until ſhe impudently and without reſerve becomes a harlot in the face of all the States. Withall we ought to know that the abuſe of ſending proviſions *out of America* contrary to a reſolve of the General Congreſs of all the States in the Union regularly belongs to that Congreſs to notice. Suppoſe, however, for argument ſake, the intention of the law, which is for preventing only a particular miſchief, would certainly be ſo evaded, but for the pretended conſtruction firſt aforementioned:—Is there not a conſideration more univerſal and of infinitely greater importance to be attended to?---Is not the obſtructing of an intercourſe of dealing and relief to our brethren, bound with us in the ſame great deſign of mutual defence, and mutual relief and comfort, entitled to a preference?---This is a fundamental law;---it is the ground of all our friendſhip and union and force: And is this to give way to a ſuſpicion, or even to a certainty, of a particular law of ſo much leſs extent and conſideration being evaded!---Think liberally---act liberally---or elſe you divide, quarrel and cut throats, to the deſtruction of this fine continent, to which the God of nature has been ſo bountiful!

If every man concerned in making the law was to aſſert the intention of the law-makers to be otherwiſe than what the law imports in itſelf, could it have any weight? It is to be conſtrued by its own contents. It is publiſhed for a rule to all men:—But if this or that man, whether of or not of the Aſſembly, ſhould ſet up his dictum of intentions not expreſſed or included in the law itſelf, for the rule of mens actions, what confuſion and inconvenience would not follow!—Legiſlatures make laws, it ought to be with great formality and conſideration:—Judges and Juries ſolemnly conſtrue them upon the face of them, by their own contents, and regard not what any members of Parliament ſay they intended. It would be a miſerable thing if theſe could not expreſs their intentions in the penning a law, ſo as to be rightly underſtood, that all men might know clearly how to conduct themſelves. In the preſent caſe the law, however indifferently penned, is not ſo very illy expreſſed but that it may well be conſtrued, when the rules eſtabliſhed for expounding laws are obſerved;—though, off hand, many people may be miſled by the inadvertent idle words abovementioned. Statutes are ſometimes expounded *againſt the letter*, to preſerve the intent and general purport. The intent and purport of this act of Aſſembly, plainly, is to prevent "Prejudice to the United States," by proviſions being exported by ſea, where they may be taken by an enemy or deſtroyed by ſtorms, or conſumed in foreign countries, whereby America would be deprived of what it wants for the uſe of her armies and other conſumption among the United States. It took its riſe from a recommendation of Congreſs, that proviſions ſhould be prevented from being carried out of America (the United States): But can it be pretended that Congreſs recommended, or would permit, an illiberal, unrighteous withholding relief by one State from another! Monſtrous thought!

Every man knows that no State can conſtitutionally enact a law contrary to the ſpirit of the Union with the other States. This is paramount and ſuperſedes all laws:—One State therefore *cannot prohibit commerce and relief to* any other State---One State cannot prohibit a *free paſſage and intercourſe* to the people of another State, they behaving peaceably and inoffenſively,—and if they miſbehave, they are no otherwiſe to be dealt with than as the people of that State are; that is, they are to be adjudged according to the meaſure of law that is common to all men within ſuch State.

It is ſaid Virginia, on being informed that Maryland had prohibited all exportation of proviſions from that ſtate to its neighbours, haſtily enacted a law to prohibit exportation from thence to Maryland;---a natural conſequence of the ſuppoſed firſt enormity. But Virginia was miſinformed;---it was a haſty reſentment, owing to the miſconſtruction above-mentioned. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the other hand, paſſed a law, ſeveral months after that of Maryland, purſuant to the application of Congreſs, which implies a juſter conſtruction of the Maryland law; for they, in few and clear well underſtood expreſſions, enact that an embargo be laid againſt proviſions being exported *by ſea*, for that proviſions are ſcarce *in that as well as the other States*: Yet they do not prohibit proviſions being ſent to their neighbours out of their own ſcanty ſtock. In the penning this law there is none of that circumlocution that tends to confuſe and render vague what ought to be ſimple, plain, and intelligible beyond all doubt or room for cavil! ſuch ought eſpecially all penal laws to be! ſuch ought the Maryland law to have been!

From RIVINGTON's ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

On Tueſday night the 25th inſtant, the Rebel Poſts at Elizabeth-Town and Newark were completely ſurprized and carried off, by different detachments of the King's troops.

Lieut. Col. Buſkirk's detachment, conſiſting of about 120 men from the 1ſt and 4th battalions of Brigadier General Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten Iſland early in the night, and got into Elizabeth-Town without being diſcovered, between the hours of ten and eleven; meeting with little reſiſtance, they made priſoners, two Majors, three Captains and 47 privates, amongſt whom were five dragoons with their horſes, arms, and accoutrements. Few of the Rebels were killed, but ſeveral were wounded by the dragoons, although they afterwards eſcaped.

Major Lumm, of the 44th regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about 8 at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42d, Anſpach and Heſſian corps, in garriſon in this city, and paſſing the Rebel Patroles upon the banks of the Paſſaic, reached the town of Newark unperceived by the enemy about a quarter of an hour later than Colonel Buſkirk's arrival in Elizabeth-Town. Small parties were inſtantly poſted to *maque* the principal avanues of the town, and Major Lumm ſeized poſſeſſion of the Academy, which the rebels had converted into a barrack; a momentary defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed; the remainder, conſiſting of thirty-four non commiſſioned officers and private men, were taken priſoners, as were likewiſe a Rebel Magiſtrate, remarkable for his perſecuting ſpirit, and another inhabitant.

The Captain who commanded in Newark made his eſcape; the Lieutenant is ſaid to be killed.

Theſe ſervices were performed without loſs.

The following are the names of ſome of the Rebel Officers, &c. brought to town on Thurſday laſt from Newark—Mr. Joſeph Hedden, a Magiſtrate, and Commiſſioner for the ſale of the Loyaliſts eſtates in Jerſey; Mr. Robert Neil, an acting Commiſſary.

From Elizabeth-Town.——Major Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt. Belt, of the 4th regiment, from Prince George County, Mr. B. Smith, ſon of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamſon and his brother.

Fine Poſt and Pro Patria PAPER,
Wholeſale or Retail,
TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM HALL,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale & Retail,
BY
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for ſale on *Commiſſions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and ſerges, Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia ravens duck, yard wide and 7 8ths Iriſh linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and ſilk romall ditto, ſilk ſtockings, black and coloured ſewing ſilk, black modes, women's black and white ſilk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, ſtriped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, book, clow and chain muſlins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, ſhoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete aſſortment of buck, ſham-buck, and ſplit-bone knives and forks, ſingle and double bolted pad-locks, aſſorted, bureau, cup-board, cheſt, box-caſe and ſtock locks, aſſorted, braſs furniture for bureau deſks, ditto, braſs and Iron deſk, cup-board, table, cheſt, ſide, butt, H and HL hinges, ditto, braſs picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, ſhoemakers awl blades and tacks, hand-ſaw, croſs-cut ſaw, mill-ſaw, and ſmith's files, wood ſcrews, ſcrew-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers aſſorted, a variety of Barlow and other penknives, cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal-end pocket ditto, ſciſſars, ſheers and razors, ſquare and round ſhoe chapes, faſhionable plated and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant aſſortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyſon, green and bohea tea, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, alſpice, indigo, choice old ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to ſell goods on commiſſion as uſual.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood townſhip, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Township, Chester County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue,

on Tueſday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious FARM whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on ſaid Farm a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different ſorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the reſt well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes any time before the day of ſale.

ALSO, at ſaid time and place will be Sold, milch-cows, young cattle, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.

¶ JOSEPH HENDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or ſandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a ſmall aſſortment of
HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,

FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Pettey's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

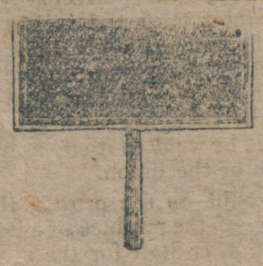
Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my cuſtody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertiſed by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorſey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on ſuſpicion of their deſigning to go to the enemy, and were advertiſed in March laſt in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, alſo upon ſuſpicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They ſay they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Huſband, HANNAH, the wife of Joſhua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland ſhirts, almoſt new, one pair of ſilver buckles, two pair of new yarn ſtockings, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †



A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing five or ſix hundred acres. For further particulars, enqure of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on ſaid farm. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſurer, on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,
Poor Richard's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 178 . † MARGARET WELSH.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

B E L L O W S.

Any gentlemen ſtore-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,
Who buys LINEN RAGS.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural paeer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2592.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1780.

The Bill intituled, "An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction," was read a ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction.*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that due proviſion be made for the trial and determination of offences, crimes, controverſies and ſuits, within the cognizance of the maritime law, and not enquirable at common law:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That a perſon of known integrity and ability ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for and during the term of years, in caſe he ſhall ſo long behave well, by the name and ſtile of Judge of the Admiralty, which Judge ſhall hold a Court of Admiralty, and therein have cognizance of all controverſies, ſuits and pleas of maritime juriſdiction, not cognizable at the common law; offences and crimes, other than contempts againſt the ſaid Court, only excepted; and thereupon ſhall paſs ſentence and decree according as the maritime law, the law of nations, and the laws of this Commonwealth ſhall require.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of prize, capture, or recapture upon the water from enemies; or by way of repriſal, or from pirates, the ſame ſhall be tried, adjudged and determined, as well as to the queſtion whether prize or not, as to the claims of the parties intereſted or pretending to be intereſted in the ſame, by the law of nations, and the acts and ordinances of the Honorable the Congreſs of the United States of America, before the ſaid Judge, by witneſſes, according to the courſe of the civil law. And in all ſuch caſes of prize, capture, re-capture and ſeizure upon the water aforeſaid, an appeal from the final decree of the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall lie and be allowed to ſuch Judges or Court, as the ſaid Congreſs have appointed, or may appoint for the hearing and determining of ſuch appeals; ſuch appeals to be brought and conducted in the manner, and within the time directed and limited, in and by the acts and ordinances aforeſaid; ſecurity being firſt given, in ſuch ſum of money as the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall deem ſufficient, to proſecute ſuch appeal to effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Captain or Commander of any ſhip or veſſel of war, or Prize-maſter, or other perſon having charge of any capture or re-capture, or other property, ſeized upon the water as aforeſaid, who ſhall conduct or bring the ſame into port, ſhall immediately deliver the ſame, without diminution, to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty; and within days after the arrival of ſuch prize as aforeſaid, ſhall exhibit, or cauſe to be exhibited, a libel, or bill in writing, before the ſaid Judge, therein ſetting forth, in ample and particular manner, the time and other circumſtances of the ſeizing and taking the ſame, and of the ſervice or employment that the ſhip or veſſel ſo ſeized was in, at the time when ſuch ſhip or veſſel was taken or ſeized, and the parties aiding therein, to the beſt of his knowledge; and ſhall alſo, without delay or diminution, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, upon the oath or affirmation of ſuch perſon, all books, documents, commiſſions, parchments, papers, and other writings, appertaining to, or found on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in order that the ſaid Judge may have the benefit of any evidence which may ariſe therefrom, in forming his ſentence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver up any ſuch capture or ſeizure as aforeſaid, to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, or ſhall embezzle or keep back any part of any ſuch capture, or ſhall withhold, embezzle or deſtroy any books, documents, commiſſions, papers, parchments or other writings, appertaining to or found on board of any ſhip or veſſel ſeized as a prize as aforeſaid, ſuch perſon, ſo offending, ſhall be liable to attachment, and to fine, or to fine and impriſonment, at the diſcretion of the ſaid Judge, as a contemner of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and moreover, ſhall forfeit, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, all ſuch offenders ſhare or part of ſuch capture, to be recovered by indictment; and the ſaid Judge ſhall by order ſtay, during the proſecution, ſuch ſhare or part in the hands of the Marſhal, to the end that the ſame may be ſecured upon the conviction of ſuch offender, and paid to the Treaſurer of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That immediately after any ſuch libel, as aforeſaid, ſhall be exhibited before the ſaid Judge, he ſhall direct the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty to give notice in ſome public news-paper, to be publiſhed in the city of Philadelphia, of the day appointed for the trial of ſuch prize, and the ſaid Regiſter ſhall inſert therein, if known, the name, ſize or burthen, and other deſcription of the veſſel ſo taken and brought into port, and alſo the name and ſirname of the late maſter or commander of the ſame, and of the port or place from whence ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt ſailed, and of the port or place for which ſuch ſhip or veſſel was deſtined, and in caſe of a recapture, he ſhall ſet forth by what ſhip or other veſſel the ſame was firſt taken; to the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any there be,) wherefore ſuch capture or recapture, goods, merchandize, or other property, ſhould not be condemned and adjudged to the libellants.

Provided always, That if it be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Judge, that the cargoe of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſeized as prize as aforeſaid is damaged, or conſiſts of goods, which, in their nature, are ſo periſhable as not to be kept till the trial be finiſhed, without great loſs, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid Judge ſhall nominate and appoint three judicious and indifferent perſons, of the city or county where the ſaid goods may be, who ſhall carefully inſpect and appraiſe the ſame, and report the condition thereof, and deliver the ſaid appraiſement and report, ſupported and atteſted by their oaths or affirmations, to the ſaid Judge; whereupon the ſaid Judge may order the Marſhal of the ſaid Court immediately to ſell by public auction, ſuch part of ſaid cargoe as appears to the ſaid Judge to be likely to periſh, or be greatly endamaged by keeping as aforeſaid. And the ſaid Marſhal, having ſold the ſame accordingly, ſhall retain the monies thence ariſing in his hands till the trial be finiſhed; except the charges attending upon ſuch inſpection and appraiſement, which ſhall be aſcertained by the ſaid Judge.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the execution of the decree of the ſaid Judge, in any caſe of capture, recapture or prize, taken upon the water, from which an appeal to the ſaid Judges or Court of Appeal ſhall be entered, ſhall not be ſuſpended or delayed by reaſon of ſuch appeal, in caſe the party or parties appellant ſhall enter ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved by the ſaid Judge, in at leaſt double the value of the prize, or other ſubject of controverſy; the ſame value to be eſtimated and appraiſed at the price at which the ſaid prize might then be ſold for current money; for which purpoſe the ſaid Judge ſhall appoint three ſkilful and indifferent appraiſers, who ſhall exactly number, meaſure or weigh the ſeveral articles of which ſuch prize ſhall conſiſt, and return a particular inventory and appraiſement of the ſame, atteſted by the oaths or affirmations of ſaid appraiſers, to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court, to be filed in his office. And the ſtipulation or ſecurity ſo given and entered, in caſe of an appeal as aforeſaid, ſhall be conſidered, and ſhall have effect, as a ſtatute ſtaple, and may be ſued for and recovered by original writ, to be iſſued out of the Supreme Court, or other Court of Record, at the election of the party, who ſhall have a right to inſtitute ſuch ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Judge upon the evidence produced to him ſhall pronounce ſentence of condemnation againſt any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or goods, merchandize, or other property, captured or taken as prize, or recaptured, or ſeized by way of repriſal, or from a pirate, he ſhall order the ſame to be immediately ſold by public Auction, to the beſt and higheſt bidder, for the benefit of the captors; unleſs, in the caſe of recapture, the former owner or owners, in ten days after ſuch ſentence be pronounced, pay down the full ſalvage, together with all ſuch coſts and charges as ſhall be awarded thereupon. And the ſaid Marſhal ſhall keep fair and exact accounts of the ſales of all ſhips, and other veſſels, goods, merchandize, and other property, which ſhall be condemned in the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and ſold by the ſaid Marſhal, as aforeſaid; as ſoon afterwards as may be, ſuch account of ſales ſhall be filed in the office of the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, for the inſpection and uſe of all perſons who may be intereſted therein.

Provided always, That no negroe or mulatto, taken as prize upon the water, ſhall be in any caſe, expoſed to public ſale, but being appraiſed, as is herein before directed in other caſes, ſhall be delivered to the captors, or others having right to the ſame, at the appraiſed value, and if neceſſary, by lot, and the value thereof equaliſed in money or goods, to be delivered to the other party or parties intituled to ſhare therein.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act contained, which may contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intituled "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers," paſſed on the 26th day of November laſt, ſhall have effect, or be in force, for and during the continuance of the ſaid recited Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during the pleaſure of ſaid Council, an able and upright perſon to be Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and that the examinations of all witneſſes in any of the cauſes, which may come before the ſaid Court of Admiralty, being taken by the ſaid Regiſter, and atteſted before the ſaid Judge, ſhall be filed in the office of ſaid Regiſter, ſuch examinations to be taken *ex parte*, after reaſonable notice to the adverſe party; and the atteſtations of the ſaid Regiſter ſhall, on all proper occaſions, be received as evidence in all Courts of Juſtice, and elſewhere.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during their pleaſure, a perſon of ſkill and good reputation, to be the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, who, before he enters on his office, ſhall become bound to the Preſident of the ſaid Council for the time being, with two or more ſureties to be approved by the ſaid Council, in the value of forty thouſand buſhels of good merchantable wheat, each buſhel thereof to weigh at leaſt ſixty pounds; which bond or obligation ſhall be drawn in like manner, with like condition, and liable to like ſuit and uſe, and ſhall be recorded, as bonds entered into by Sheriffs and their ſureties ought to be by the laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas the trial of pirates and other ſea-felons in the late Britiſh Colonies, now the United States of America, hath been heretofore without a Jury, and in a method much conformed to the civil law, the exerciſe of which juriſdiction, in criminal caſes, was contrary to the ſpirit of the common law; although the legiſlature of England had, by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of King Henry the eighth, intituled, "For Pirates," relieved the ſubjects within the realm from this grievance.

And whereas the Conſtitution of this State provideth, that in all proſecutions for criminal offences no man can be found guilty without the unanimous conſent of a Jury:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who ſhall offend upon the ſea, or within the Admiralty Juriſdiction, ſhall be enquired of, tried and judged by Grand and Petty Juries, according to the courſe of the common law, in like manner as if the treaſon or felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this State. And the Juſtices of the Supreme Court or any of them, and the Judge of Admiralty, are hereby conſtituted Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, and ſhall hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the city of Philadelphia, for hearing and trying ſuch offenders. And the ſaid Judge of Admiralty, in the abſence of the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, ſhall preſide in ſuch Court of Oyer and Terminer; and if any perſon, upon being arraigned before the ſaid Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſtand mute, or ſhall not make direct anſwers, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed to have pleaded not guilty, and the trial ſhall proceed accordingly.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken or poiſened at ſea, or out of this State, and ſhall die of the ſame in this State, the offenders and their aiders and abetters may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony, in the Court of this State where ſuch perſon ſhall die, before the ordinary Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery. And if any perſon ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken or poiſoned in this State, and ſhall die of the ſame at ſea, or out of Pennſylvania, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, conſtituted by this Act for the trial of crimes committed at ſea.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth ſhall be liable to the prohibition of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in like manner and with like effect as the prohibition of the Court of King's Bench in England in like caſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Court of Admiralty," paſſed on the ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

Provided always, That the repeal of the ſaid Act ſhall not extend to ſtop or prevent the hearing or trial of any cauſe depending in the Court of Admiralty, or before the ſaid Commiſſioner of Oyer and Terminer, but the ſame may be proceeded on as by the ſaid Act is directed, before the Judge appointed and commiſſioned in purſuance of this Act, the report thereof notwithſtanding.

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GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
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For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

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Fine Poſt and Pro Patria PAPER,
Wholeſale or Retail,
TO BE SOLD, by
WILLIAM HALL,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVI.

DURING the minority of Lewis XV. and under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, France gave every evidence of moderation and the love of peace. No danger had arisen to the liberties of Europe from the possession of the throne of Spain by a Prince of the family of Bourbon. On the contrary, the several powers were now more engaged to prevent the hostilities of Spain against France, than they had been before to keep their interests separate. The cardinal Alberoni, a vast and immoderate genius, had formed the project, in concert with the baron Gortz, a minister worthy of a mad Prince, Charles XII. of Sweden, to seize the regency of France, to add Italy to Spain, and, as the English gave out, to place the House of Stuart on the throne of that island, and convert them all into Roman catholics.

To oppose this bold project was the foundation of a triple alliance, between the States of Holland, France, and England; to which Spain afterwards acceding, when peace was concluded in 1718, it became quadruple. It was in order to induce Spain to accede to this treaty, that George I. gave it in his own hand writing to restore Port Mahon and Gibraltar, which had been taken from the Spaniards in the war of 1701. This engagement was secret, because the British nation, like wild beasts, cannot always listen to reason, so that even if a Prince is pacific, he is under a necessity oftentimes to refuse a just concession, lest such surrender may be disapproved of by the people. Spain, on this ground, has not ceased to reclaim these strong places, and it now mixes with the causes of the present war against England, that they have not been hitherto restored.

It was but a few years afterwards that England was again embroiled with Spain, on account of some treaty which Riperda, a minister of that nation, had negociated with the empire, whence it was again dreaded on the part of England, that the protestant succession was in danger. England was on this occasion the offending party. Mrs. Macauley observes,* "that the detaching Admiral Hopkins, 1726, before war was declared or had broke out, was unrighteous; England having incurred the odium of having entered into a piratical scheme of robbing the court of Spain of its expected treasure, even when a peace subsisted between the two nations." Speaking in general, she calls the contests of the British nation, during these periods, "the paroxisms of Quixotic rage, without the plan of necessity, or even rational cause," and, "entering into needless wars and unprovoked hostilities."*

Affairs were compromised, 1727, by the moderation of the court of France; but a new source of debate sprang up to the two nations, in relation to commerce, and in fixing the boundaries of their possessions in the new world. For it is to be remarked, that after the peace of Utrecht a new spirit spread itself in Europe. The several powers, weary of ambition and the evils which they had endured, had finally found out that their constitution did not permit them to be conquerors, and that war could not exalt their fortune. Exhausted by the vast expences they had made, they perceived that their enterprises were above their strength, and now they thought of nothing but of encreasing their finances, and reducing them to order. England, sensible of the great resources she had drawn from commerce in her long wars on the continent, was now more engaged than ever to extend it. Her vast power enabled her to gratify her ambition, and to extract from the house of Austria the revocation of the charter granted to the Ostend company, by which it had been proposed to carry on a trade to the East-Indies. Her next object was to engross the whole trade of the new world. Whatever measures Spain had taken since the duke of Anjou had been settled on the throne, she had not ceased to have just complaints against England. It is probable she would have resented sooner these injuries, had she not been taken up with the affairs of Europe, until the establishment of Don Carlos in Italy. She made, at length, some remonstrances to that court, but not being able to obtain any satisfaction, she found it necessary to augment the number of her guarda costas, and the orders which she gave to be vigilant in preventing the contraband abuse of commerce occasioned some hostilities. England declaring war in 1739, it was carried on with less advantages on her part, than the superiority of her maritime force had given reason to expect; and after one campaign it lost itself, so to speak, in the war which the death of Charles VI. kindled up, and which fixed the attention of Europe. Leopold, the father of Charles V. and Joseph, King of the Romans, in order to preserve that mass of power accumulated by the house of Austria, had entered into a family compact called the pragmatic sanction, September 12, 1703, in virtue of which it was regulated, that in default of male heirs, the succession to the dominions and hereditary countries appertaining to this house should go undivided, and according to the order of primogeniture, to the heirs of the female line.

There was little question of this domestic law, relative to the Austrian succession, until in 1724, when Charles VI. caused it to be made public in all the countries under his dominions. The most lively complaints burst forth; but the court of Vienna was not to be intimidated by a storm she had foreseen. She went before it; and contenting herself with pliancy to all around, she employed her whole credit to obtain from different powers a guarantee of this agreement. England and the states of Holland, contrary to all law or justice, but in order to obtain on their part some partial favours in their debates with France and Spain, had entered into a guarantee of this succession. The king of Prussia, 1740, was an early champion against this claim, with whom France entering into a treaty at Breslau, June 5, 1741, shewed herself the advocate of those rights which had been injured by it. In 1743 this kingdom saw herself almost in the same situation as in the war of 1701, when most of the powers of Europe were combined against her. The ambition of the house of Austria had kindled this flame, and the unjust spirit of the English had led them to fan and encrease the burning. The peace of Aix la Chapelle, concluded 1748, put an end to this war, which in its rise had bid fair to change the face of the affairs of Europe, and to give the states new interests; but which, nevertheless, with the small exception of the duchy of Parma, Silesia, and some cantons of the Milanese, left the powers of Europe in the same situation in which they were before the war, save that they had contracted new debts, and that all had need of a long peace to establish their finances.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Of the ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of the* ARTS.

[*From Lord* Kames's *History of Man.*]

"SOME useful arts must be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, cloathing, and habitation, even in their original simplicity, require some art. Many other arts are of such antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Several have gradually crept into existence, without an inventor. The busy mind, however, accustomed to a beginning in things, cannot rest till it find or imagine a beginning to every art. Bacchus is said to have invented wine; and Staphylus, the mixing water with wine. The bow and arrow are ascribed by tradition to Scythos, son of Jupiter, though a weapon all the world over. Spinning is so useful, that it must be honoured with some illustrious inventor: It was ascribed by the Egyptians to their goddess Isis; by the Greeks to Minerva; by the Peruvians to Mama Ella, wife to their first sovereign Mango Capac; and by the Chinese, to the wife of their Emperor Yao. Mark here by the way a connection of ideas; spinning is a female occupation, and it must have had a female inventor *.

"In the hunter state, men are wholly occupied in procuring food, cloathing, habitation, and other necessaries, and have no time nor zeal for studying conveniences. The ease of the shepherd-state affords both time and inclination for useful arts, which are greatly promoted by numbers who are relieved by agriculture from bodily labour: The soil, by gradual improvements in husbandry, affords plenty with less labour than at first; and the surplus hands are employed, first in useful arts, and next in those of amusement. Arts accordingly make the quickest progress in a fertile soil, which produces plenty with little labour; arts flourished early in Egypt and Chaldea, countries very fertile.

"When men, who originally lived in caves like some wild animals, began to think of a more commodious habitation, their first houses were extremely simple; witness the houses of the Canadian savages, which continue so to this day. Their houses, says Charlevoix, are built with less art, neatness and solidity, than those of the beavers; having neither chimnies nor windows; a hole only is left in the roof for admitting light and emitting smoke. That hole must be stopped when it rains or snows; and of course the fire is put out, that the inhabitants may not be blinded with smoke. To have passed so many ages in that manner, without thinking of any improvement, shews how greatly men are influenced by custom. The blacks of Jamaica are still more rude in their buildings: their huts are erected without even a hole in the roof; and accordingly at home they breathe nothing but smoke.

"Revenge early produced hostile weapons. The club and the dart are obvious inventions: Not so the bow and arrow; and for that reason it is not easy to say how that weapon came to be universal. As iron is seldom found in a mine like other metals, it was a late discovery: At the siege of Troy, spears, darts, and arrows, were headed with brass. Menestheus, who succeeded Theseus in the kingdom of Athens, and led 50 ships to the siege of Troy, was reputed the first who marshalled an army in battle-array. Instruments of defence are made necessary by those of offence. Trunks of trees, interlaced with branches, and supported with earth, made the first fortifications; to which succeeded a wall finished with a parapet, for shooting in safety arrows at besiegers. As a parapet covers but half the body, holes were left in the wall from space to space, no larger than to give passage to an arrow. Besiegers had no remedy but to beat down the wall: A battering ram was first used by Pericles the Athenian, and perfected by the Carthaginians at the siege of Gades. To oppose that formidable machine, the wall was built with advanced parapets for throwing stones and fire upon the enemy, which kept them at a distance. A wooden booth upon wheels, and pushed close to the wall, secured the men who wrought the battering ram. This invention was rendered ineffectual, by surrounding the wall with a deep and broad ditch. Besiegers were reduced to the necessity of inventing engines for throwing stones and javelins upon those who occupied the advanced parapets, in order to give opportunity for filling up the ditch; and ancient histories expatiate upon the powerful operation of the catapulta and balistæ. These engines suggested a new invention for defence: Instead of a circular wall, it was built with salient angles, like the teeth of a saw, in order that one part might flank another. That form of a wall was afterwards improved, by raising round towers upon the salient angles, and the towers were improved by making them square.—The ancients had no occasion for any form more complete, being sufficient for defending against all the missile weapons at that time known. The invention of cannon required a variation in military architecture. The first cannons were made of iron bars, forming a concave cylinder, united by rings of copper *. The first cannon-balls were of stone, which required a very large aperture. A cannon was reduced to a smaller size, by using iron for balls instead of stone; and that destructive engine was perfected by making it of cast metal. To resist its force, bastions were invented, horn works, crown-works, half-moons, &c. &c. and military architecture became a system, governed by fundamental principles and general rules. But all in vain; it has indeed produced fortifications that have made sieges horribly bloody; but artillery at the same time has been carried to such perfection, and the art of attack so improved, that, according to the general opinion, no fortification can be rendered impregnable. The only impregnable defence is good neighbourhood among weak princes, ready to unite whenever one of them is attacked with superior force. And nothing tends more effectually to promote such union, than constant experience that fortifications ought not to be relied on.

"With respect to naval architecture, the first vessels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, pushed along with long poles in shallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks *Monoxyles*. The next were planks joined together in form of a monoxyle. The thought of imitating a fish advanced naval architecture. A prow was constructed in imitation of the head, a stern with a moveable helm in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at last added; which invention was so early, that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1545, ships of war, in England, had no port-holes for guns, as at present: They had only a few cannons placed on the upper deck.

"When Homer composed his poems, at least during the Trojan war, the Greeks had not acquired the art of gelding cattle; they eat the flesh of bulls and of rams. Kings and Princes killed and cooked their victuals; spoons, forks, table-cloths, napkins, were unknown. They fed sitting, the custom of reclining upon beds being afterwards copied from Asia; and like other savages, they were great eaters. At the time mentioned, they had not chimnies, nor candles, nor lamps. Torches are frequently mentioned by Homer, but lamps never: A vase was placed upon a tripod, in which was burnt dry wood for giving light. Locks and keys were not common at that time. Bundles were secured with ropes intricately combined †; and hence the famous Gordian knot. Shoes and stockings were not early known among them, nor buttons, nor saddles, nor stirrups. Plutarch reports, that Gracchus caused stones to be erected along the highways leading from Rome, for the convenience of mounting their horses; for at that time stirrups were unknown, though an obvious invention. Linen for shirts was not used in Rome for many years after the government became despotic; even so late as the eighth century it was not common in Europe.

"Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, about six hundred years before Christ, invented the following method for measuring the height of an Egyptian pyramid. He watched the progress of the sun, till his body and its shadow were of the same length; and at that instant measured the shadow of the pyramid, which consequently gave its height. Amasis, King of Egypt, present at the operation, thought it a wonderful effort of genius; and the Greeks admired it highly. Geometry must have been in its very cradle at that time. Anaximander, some ages before Christ, made the first map of the earth, so far as then known. About the end of the thirteenth century, spectacles for assisting the sight were invented by Alexander Spina, a Monk of Pisa. So useful an invention cannot be too much extolled. At a period of life when the judgment is in maturity, and reading is of great benefit, the eyes begin to grow dim. One cannot help pitying the condition of bookish men before that invention, many of whom must have had their sight greatly impaired, while their appetite for reading was in vigour.

"As the origin and progress of writing make a capital article in the present sketch, they must not be overlooked. To write, or, in other words, to exhibit thoughts to the eye, was early attempted in Egypt by hieroglyphics; but these were not confined to Egypt: figures composed of painted feathers were used in Mexico to express ideas, and by such figures Montezuma received intelligence of the Spanish invasion. In Peru, the only arithmetical figures known were knots of various colours, which served to cast up accounts. The second step naturally in the progress of the art of writing, is to represent each word by a mark, termed a *letter*, which is the Chinese way of writing: they have about 11,000 of these marks or letters in common use; and in matters of science they employ to the number of 60,000. Our way is far more easy and commodious: instead of marks or letters for words, which are infinite, we represent, by marks or letters, the articulate sounds that compose words: these sounds exceed not thirty in number; and consequently the same number of marks or letters are sufficient for writing. This was at once to step from hieroglyphics, the most imperfect mode of writing, to letters representing sounds, the most perfect; for there is no probability that the Chinese mode was ever practised in this part of the world. With us, the learning to read is so easy as to be acquired in childhood, and we are ready for the sciences as soon as the mind is ripe for them; the Chinese mode, on the contrary, is an unsurmountable obstruction to knowledge; because, it being the work of a life-time to read with ease, no time remains for studying the sciences. Our case was in some measure the same at the restoration of learning; it required an age to be familiarised with the Greek and Latin tongues; and too little time remained for gathering knowledge out of their books. The Chinese stand upon a more equal footing with respect to arts; for these may be acquired by imitation or oral instruction, without books.

"The art of writing with letters representing sounds is of all inventions the most important, and the least obvious. The way of writing in China makes so naturally the second step in the progress of the art, that our good fortune in stumbling upon a way so much more perfect cannot be sufficiently admired, when to it we are indebted for our superiority in literature above the Chinese. Their way of writing is a fatal obstruction to science; for it is so riveted by inveterate practice, that the difficulty would not be greater to make them change their language than their letters. Hieroglyphics were a sort of

* *The Illinois are industrious above all their American neighbours. Their women are neat handed; they spin the wool of their horned cattle, which is as fine as that of English sheep. The stuffs made of it are dyed black, yellow, or red, and cut into garments sewed with roebuck sinews. After drying these sinews in the sun, and beating them, they draw out threads as white and fine as any that are made of flax, but much tougher.*

* *Lett. to doctor Will.*

* *One of these cannons was lately found in the Mogul's country, an exact drawing of which is just arrived in England.*

† *Odyssey, b. 8. l. 483. Pope's translation.*

writing ſo miſerably imperfect, as to make every improvement welcome; but as the Chineſe make a tolerable ſhift with their own letters, however cumberſome to thoſe who know better, they never dream of any improvement. Hence it may be averred with great certainty, that in China, the ſciences, though ſtill in infancy, will for ever continue ſo.

"The art of writing was known in Greece when Homer compoſed his two ethics; for he gives ſomewhere a hint of it. It was at that time probably in its infancy, and uſed only for recording laws, religious precepts, or other ſhort works. Cyphers, invented in Hindoſtan, were brought into France from Arabia about the end of the tenth century."

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February 7.*

On Thurſday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a number of priſoners in Poughkeepſie goal, having, it is ſuppoſed, been aſſiſted by ſome of their accomplices from without, ſawed off the irons, with which they were hand-cuffed and fettered; and having provided themſelves with clubs, when the Goaler, attended with a guard of four men, went to examine the rooms, and ſee that all was ſafe, on opening one of the doors, they knocked him down, and eleven of them ruſhed out, knocked down and wounded the reſt of the guard (by whom, however, one of them received a wound with a bayonet) and all eſcaped; one of them, Moſes Aken, being much froſt-bitten, has been ſince retaken.

FISH-KILL, *February 10.*

We learn, that laſt Thurſday about 100 horſe and 300 foot, of the enemy made a ſudden attack on our guard, commanded by Col. Thomſon, at Young's, near White-Plains. Our men fought with bravery, but were overpowered by numbers. Col. Thomſon was wounded and taken—Capt. Roberts, of the 15th Maſſachuſetts, killed; and 14 non-commiſſioned officers and privates were killed on the ſpot, about 20 wounded, and 40 or 50 taken.

The enemy burnt Young's houſe, and 'tis ſaid five of our wounded men were conſumed in the flames. They practiſed their uſual barbarity on the wounded, too ſhocking to relate. One of our men, who left the enemy, ſays they had nineteen killed, and a conſiderable number wounded.

BALTIMORE, *February 8.*

On Monday night, the 31ſt ult. departed this life, of the ſmall pox, after a few days illneſs, greatly regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, Captain THOMAS CURRIER, in the 54th year of his age. He was a native of Cecil county, many years a merchant in this State, and late a reſident and member of the Marine Society in this town. In every ſtation he behaved with ſuch honour and integrity, as could not fail to ſecure to him the eſteem of the worthy part of the community. He ſhone conſpicuouſly as a kind neighbour, a ſocial and benevolent companion, and, what is of infinitely greater moment, as a good chriſtian.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."—The Wedneſday following, his remains were decently and reſpectfully interred, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

About midnight, the 1ſt. inſt. the ſtore of Mr. Aaron Levering, merchant, in the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Brown, currier, in Market-ſtreet, in this town, was diſcovered to be on fire. The inhabitants immediately aſſembled, and exerting themſelves, as uſual, the principal part of that valuable building was preſerved from the ruin to which it appeared, at firſt, to be devoted; but all the goods, and a conſiderable ſum of money, to the value of £80,000, were deſtroyed.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from Georgia informs, that General Leſlie had arrived at Savannah from New-York, and had ſuperceded General Prevoſt, in the command of that Britiſh Poſt. The laſt mentioned General, it was ſaid, was to proceed to St. Auguſtine to take command there, an invaſion, on the part of the Spaniards, being apprehended.—Our informant adds, that the General Aſſembly of the State of Georgia, aſſembled at Auguſta, had choſen the Hon. GEORGE WALTON, Eſq; their Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 16.*

Extract of a letter from York, in Virginia, dated the 1ſt of February, 1780.

"By expreſs juſt arrived, we learn the fleet which lately left the Hook is gone to Auguſtine: They ſent a flag aſhore at Charleſtown with priſoners. Five French cruiſing frigates are off Charleſtown bar, and the enemy has evacuated Savannah on a certainty, by a ſecond expreſs late laſt night."

His Excellency Governor LEE has ſummoned the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland to meet on the ſecond of March next.

Capt. Lawlar, in the privateer brig Holker, ſince leaving this port, has captured a privateer ſchooner of ten carriage guns and forty-eight men, a ſloop bound to Jamaica in ballaſt, and a ſloop loaded with rum and ſugar. The two former are ſent to Guadaloupe, and the latter for this port.

The ſhip Independence, Capt. Truxen, from St. Euſtatia, is ſafe arrived at Newcaſtle. Capt. Truxen ſaw mountains of ice fifteen leagues from land.

The brig Induſtry, Capt. Collins, belonging to this port, is arrived at St. Euſtatia, and was to ſail a few days after Capt. Truxen.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, February 14, 1780.

The Houſe took up the ſecond reading of the report of the Commiſſioners of this State, who met in Convention with Commiſſioners from other States, for the purpoſe of fixing on a limitation of prices, whereupon ordered that the ſame be printed in the Minutes.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WE the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives for the State of Pennſylvania, to meet other States in Convention, for regulating of prices, &c. beg leave to make the following report, viz.

IN CONVENTION, Monday, Feb. 7th, 1780.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the ſeveral States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut and New-York, held at Hartford in Connecticut, on the 20th of October, 1779, it was then reſolved, that a Convention of Commiſſioners from the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, be requeſted to meet at Philadelphia, on the firſt Wedneſday of January then next, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency of limiting the prices of Merchandize and Produce.

And whereas, in conſequence thereof, Commiſſioners have met in Convention, from the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

And whereas the Aſſembly of the State of New-York has not met ſince the adjournment of the Convention at Hartford, but did previouſly authorize their Delegates to pledge the faith of the State, for carrying into effect a general plan for regulating of prices, if recommended by Congreſs; and this Convention have the fulleſt aſſurance, that the meaſures which they may adopt will be agreed to by ſaid State.

And whereas it is the opinion of this Convention, that any meaſures for regulating prices, adopted without the concurrence of all the States propoſed by the Convention at Hartford, might prove ineffectual.

Therefore, Reſolved, That the Preſident of the Convention, be deſired to inform the Governor of the State of Virginia of the proceedings of this Convention, and requeſt him to give the earlieſt notice of the determinations of ſaid State, with reſpect to the appointment of Commiſſioners to meet this Convention.

Reſolved, That the State of New-York be in like manner informed of the proceedings of this Convention, and be requeſted to appoint Commiſſioners to meet the ſame at their adjournment.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to form a general plan for the limitation of prices in the ſeveral States, and report the ſame at the next meeting of this Convention.

Reſolved, That the Preſident, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry of Pennſylvania, be a Committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

PRESENT.

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Fulſom, Mr. Peabody.
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ozgood.
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut,	Mr. Shearman, Mr. Eliſworth.
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Henry, Mr. Bull.
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke.
Maryland,	Mr. Henry.

Adjourned to Tueſday, ſix o'clock, P. M.

Then met according to adjournment.

Reſolved, That the adjournment of this Convention be to the fourth of April next, to meet at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia. And it was accordingly adjourned.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM MOORE, Preſident of the [Convention.
JOHN BULL,
WILLIAM HENRY.

Atteſt. SAM. OZGOOD, Secretary.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1780.

The Bill intituled "An Act to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers and John Wilſon, to build a new Court Houſe and Priſon in the county of Cheſter, and ſell the old Court-Houſe and Priſon in the borough of Cheſter," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and ordered to be publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilſon, to build a new Court Houſe and Priſon in the county of Cheſter, and ſell the old Court-houſe and Priſon in the borough of Cheſter.*

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this Houſe that the holding of Courts of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, Common Pleas, Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the county of Cheſter, in the borough of Cheſter, is very inconvenient and burthenſome to a great part of the inhabitants of the ſaid county, as the ſituation of ſaid borough is at an extreme corner of ſaid county, and that it would be very commodious, and much for the advantage of the inhabitants in general, if the ſeveral Courts were held at a more central part of the ſaid county:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilſon, or any of them, to purchaſe and take aſſurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, ſituate in ſome convenient place of the ſaid county, in truſt and for the uſe of ſaid county, and thereon to build and erect, or cauſe to be built and erected, a Court-Houſe and Priſon, ſufficient to accommodate the public ſervice of the ſaid county, and for the eaſe and convenience of the ſaid inhabitants.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no erection of a Court-Houſe or Priſon, or other neceſſary building, ſhall be made on the land ſo to be purchaſed, until the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſhall be informed of the ſituation of ſuch land, and give their approbation for erecting ſuch buildings.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the ſaid Court-Houſe ſhall be erected as aforeſaid, that from thenceforth the ſeveral Courts of General Quarter Seſſions, Common Pleas, Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery for the ſaid county, ſhall be holden and kept at the ſaid Court-Houſe, when the ſame is built and erected in the place ſo to be provided as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful that the ſaid William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, and John Wilſon, or any of them, ſhall have full power to expoſe to ſale by public vendue or otherwiſe, to the higheſt bidder, the old Court-Houſe, Priſon and Work-Houſe, with all and ſingular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter aforeſaid, and to give aſſurances to the heirs and aſſigns of the purchaſer or purchaſers for ever, and the monies therefrom ariſing ſhall be appropriated towards paying for the lands to be purchaſed, and the new Court-Houſe and Priſon to be built in the ſaid place ſo as aforeſaid to be provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the defraying the remainder of the expences and charge of purchaſing the land, building and erecting the ſaid Court-Houſe and Priſon, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of ſaid county, or a majority of them, who are hereby forthwith required to aſſeſs and levy ſo much money as the ſaid Truſtees, or any of them, ſhall judge neceſſary for paying the remainder aforeſaid, of purchaſing the land and finiſhing the ſaid Court-Houſe and Priſon.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Saturday, February 12, 1780.

WHEREAS the frequent applications of perſons to go to New-York is attended with many inconveniences, and delay of public buſineſs.

Reſolved therefore, That the Secretary do give notice, that all perſons deſirous to go within the enemy's lines are to apply within ten days from this date, giving to his office their names, and thoſe of their ſecurities, not to return without leave. After which time no applications will be received until the firſt day of May next.

Extract from the Minutes,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congreſs of theſe United States have lately recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt meaſures for furniſhing the ſupplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore purſued: And whereas ſome of the States have already made ſuch regulations as muſt put the department on a new eſtabliſhment, it ſeems therefore indiſpenſibly requiſite that the accounts on the preſent arrangement be brought to a ſpeedy and deciſive cloſe. And whereas ſome further alteration of ſyſtems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be ſoon adjuſted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be obſerved throughout the various diſtricts. I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this advertiſement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, ſerving in the Quarter-Maſter-General's department, whoſe appointment is immediately derived from me or my aſſiſtants, to call upon all perſons employed by them reſpectively to make out exact returns by the firſt day of March next, of the ſums of money due in their ſeveral diſtricts up to that time. And leſt this meaſure ſhould be fruſtrated for want of ſeaſonable ſupplies of money, I do hereby notify all thoſe who have any demands on any branch of the department to lay their accounts before the proper perſons, with ſuitable vouchers for a compleat ſettlement to the time above directed. In thoſe caſes where the demands cannot be paid directly in caſh, printed certificates will be given, ſpecifying the ſums due to each individual, for which end blank certificates will be ſtruck, and diſtributed among the ſeveral Agents, who are required to regiſter them in books to be kept for that purpoſe, copies of which muſt be immediately ſent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to aſcertain a juſt ſtate of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

The different Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

TO BE SOLD,

On SATURDAY next, the 19th inſtant,
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the late dwelling houſe of JOSEPH WEST, deceaſed, in Front ſtreet, the corner of Market ſtreet;

A variety of Houſhold Goods;

Together with an Aſſortment of Silver Smith's TOOLS.
N. B. The SALE to begin at TEN o'clock, preciſely.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,
A likely Negroe BOY,
Between eleven and twelve years of age.
Enquire of the Printers. *

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

TO BE SOLD,
Or Exchanged for a ſmall Houſe in this City,
A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a ſmall ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine ſtream running at the back of the houſe. The aforeſaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-houſe, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Engliſhman, by trade a ſadler, but now inclinable to the ſea ſervice, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large croſs-bar'd Spittlefield ſilk handkerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons ſet in the center with mother-apearl or ſilver; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Baltimore to take ſhipping for the Weſt-Indies. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thief in any of the Continental goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *
Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce ſtreets.
N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all maſters of veſſels are diſcharged from taking him out of the country. *

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,
Who can Cook, and do any kind of House Work,
TO BE SOLD,
BY
COLLINSON READ.
Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN several tracts of LAND, situate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-east branch of the river Susquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit township, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Augusta township, containing 127 acres, and the last of them in Penn's township, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury township, Chester county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almost in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the most of it watered by a never-failing stream which rises on said place, and there may be as much more made, the rest well timbered; there are three dwelling-houses and out-houses, with three orchards, on said place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premises.
February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private sale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one story high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and shingled with the best of shingles; it has been built six years, is strong framed fit for moving. Also a good iron vize, and some carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, situate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water. Also an oyl-mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set a going with a very small expence: Also a saw-mill, all which said mills, stand on the said South Branch of Rariton, a never failing stream of water, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ‖ MAHLON TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, Wholesale & Retail,
BY
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his store in Market-street, opposite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for sale on *Commissions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and serges, Russia sheeting, Russia ravens duck, yard wide and 7-8ths Irish linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and silk romall ditto, silk stockings, black and coloured sewing silk, black modes, women's black and white silk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, striped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, book, clow and chain muslins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worsted and yarn hose, worsted breeches patterns, shoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete assortment of buck, sham-buck, and split-bone knives and forks, single and double bolted pad-locks, assorted, bureau, cup-board, chest, box-case and stock locks, assorted, brass furniture for bureau desks, ditto, brass and iron desk, cup-board, table, chest, side, butt, H and HL hinges, ditto, brass picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, shoemakers awl-blades and tacks, hand-saw, cross-cut saw, mill-saw, and smith's files, wood screws, screw-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers assorted, a variety of Barlow and other pen-knives, cutteau, pistol-cap and seal-end pocket ditto, scissars, sheers and razors, square and round shoe chapes, fashionable plated and white metal shoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and vest buttons, sleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant assortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyson, green and bohea tea, Muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, allspice, indigo, choice old spirits, West-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to sell goods on commission as usual.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood township, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front-street, three doors below Walnut-street, Philadelphia. ‡

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by
‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly,

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State-house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th instant, in the forenoon, in Chesnut-street, near the corner of Fourth-street, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, sadler, in Chesnut-street, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Township, Chester County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious FARM whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on said Farm a commodious stone dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, stables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different sorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the rest well timbered. Any person inclining to purchase will be shewn the premises any time before the day of sale.

ALSO, at said time and place will be Sold, milch-cows, young cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.
¶ JOSEPH HENDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Chesnut-Hill, Germantown township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with short light or sandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowsers, a pair of new shoes and a white shirt. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and secures him in Philadelphia gaol, shall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,
By JOHN WOODWARD,
In Front-street, near Walnut-street, fronting the river,
IRISH LINENS assorted, chiefly fine;
PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;
And a small assortment of
HARDWARE. *

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.
‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry household goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

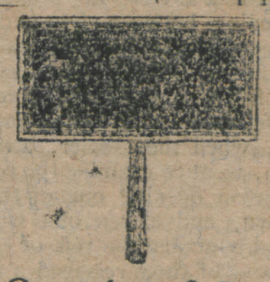
TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the western division of New-Jersey; the title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchased as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Assembly, made and passed at a session of Assembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Assembly passed November session, 1766, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the Western Shore Treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Trustees of said State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.



A small Quantity of Brass Wire,
Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,
In Sixth street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,
WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,
By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enqure of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Best Allom Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail-Cloth, Osnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, Bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Assortment of Patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, Desk and Spike Nails,
Pump-Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the newest Fashion, And,
A general Assortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large stream of water running through the same, the rest up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewise a new log house, 18 by 16, built last summer, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, joining to Patrick Anderson, Esq; on one side, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horse, on Lancaster road, distance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with sundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public business, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, joining the premises. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The subscriber has a stray bay horse, supposed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †
Charlestown, January 3, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Wilmington, New-Castle county, October last, A small Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither brand nor ear-mark; likewise came to same plantation, in November last, a large Bay HORSE, shod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of said horses are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold to defray the same.
January 12, 1780. † MARGARET WELSH.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little-Brandy-Wine; whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a good barn and stables, two good never failing springs, adjacent to said dwelling-house, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber sufficient for the use of said place. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on said premises. JAMES HAIR.

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FEBRUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2593.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1780.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XXVII.

OWING to many cauſes, England had been hitherto ſo much taken up with the affairs of Europe, that her ambition had not begun to extend itſelf with regard to the limits of her poſſeſſions in North-America. But after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, this became her object, and ſhe was daily making encroachments on the territories of France in this quarter. It is difficult for us, who have taken all our ideas from the repreſentations of Britain, to be perſuaded of this encroachment. Like the feudatories of a great chieftain, we have never examined the circumſtances of the inroad, but explicitly admitted the juſtice of the claim, and have drawn our ſwords to defend it. It is difficult, more eſpecially as we ourſelves were intereſted in the matter, and whatever extent of territory was taken away from France was added to our ſettlements. Nevertheleſs, though I do not mean to enter minutely into the diſcuſſion of this affair, yet it will eaſily appear that our former ideas of ambition on the part of France, ariſing from the diſputes relative to her poſſeſſions on this continent, were very ill founded. At the concluſion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, England had a flouriſhing marine, and could give laws almoſt to the whole commercial world. From what we know of the nature of individuals, and of nations, it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that in this caſe England would be ambitious, than that France ſhould be ſo, whoſe naval force was almoſt totally deſtroyed, and in the year 1741 had ſcarce one ſhip of force remaining. Be this as it will, we may now ſpeak of theſe things freely, as we are no longer connected with that iſland, and as they never can be the ground of a debate between France and us.

It was no eaſy matter to ſettle clearly and preciſely the boundaries of the poſſeſſions of the two crowns on this continent, the antient treaties relative to theſe being obſcure or rather unintelligible. At the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle it was regulated, that all things ſhould be on the footing they were, or *ought to be*, before the war. Theſe indefinite words, as we have remarked in a former paper, left it with either party to make their own conſtruction of the boundaries; and hence it was, that the Engliſh, from the ſettlements bordering on what is called Nova-Scotia, and what was then called, and ſtill retains the name of Canada, were making daily encroachments on the French ſettlements; for though this was not as things were, yet it was *as they ought to be*, before the war.

The court of France made her firſt complaints to England in the month of June, 1749; and to put a ſtop to the daily hoſtilities, which might light up a new war, propoſed to name commiſſioners who might ſettle in an amicable manner the limits of the Engliſh and French colonies. The king of Great-Britain, then George II. named commiſſioners to meet for that purpoſe commiſſioners at Paris, but hoſtilities between the ſettlements on the river St. John, and other places, continuing daily in America, it anſwered little purpoſe for the king of England to order ſimply that his ſubjects of theſe colonies ſhould not invade the poſſeſſions of the French inhabitants, either on the ſide of New-Scotland or Hudſon's-Bay; for as no boundary was preciſely fixed, and as the Britiſh colonies were more powerful than thoſe of France, they uſed force to obtain that which they had claimed, and which had not been willingly relinquiſhed to them.

France, as ſhe was not prepared for war, made uſe of every means to preſerve peace. Orders were given at different times to the Marquis de la Jonquiere, Governor of Canada, "to refrain from the leaſt encroachment on the rights of the Engliſh; to conduct himſelf, with regard to them, with all that attention to peace which could be compatible with the honour of the nation, and the preſervation of its poſſeſſions; to enjoin the officers which he might detach to the poſts in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh colonies, to conduct themſelves on the ſame principles; and in one word, to avoid every thing which could give the leaſt foundation to complaints againſt them."

September 21, 1750, the commiſſioners preſented their memorials to their reſpective courts, concerning the limits of Nova-Scotia, in which they differed widely from each other, the French making the *antient limits* to commence from the extremity of Francis-bay to Cape Santa Maria, along the coaſt, and ending at Cape Canſeau; the Engliſh contending, that under the deſcription of the *antient limits* were contained all the lands which extend from the river Kennebac to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and from the river St. Lawrence, to the north, as far as the Ocean. January 11, 1751, the Britiſh commiſſioners ſent in a memorial to prove the juſtice of their demands. The French commiſſioners replied to this, and, it muſt be confeſſed, refuted what their adverſaries had conſidered as demonſtration. Indeed it was eaſy to prove that the reaſonings of both were uncertain, and the great fault was, that ſuppoſing this, they reſpectively did not enter into a treaty with a diſpoſition mutually to concede, and ſo adjuſt the difference. What end did it ſerve to run back to the origin of the French and Britiſh eſtabliſhments in America, to cite the authorities of navigators, hiſtorians, writings, maps, patents given by both courts, commiſſions to their officers, and the letters of thoſe officers. This labour might diſcover great knowledge, but left no end to the controverſy.

When we read in the 18th article of the treaty of Utrecht, that the King of France cedes to England Nova-Scotia, heretofore called Acadia, in its whole extent, according to the *antient limits*, we muſt acknowledge, in good honeſty, that theſe words determine nothing, for how could there be *antient limits* in a country which had been inhabited only by ſavages before the Europeans had fixed themſelves in it. From the manner in which the Europeans fixed themſelves in provinces, of which they knew not the extent, and where they really did poſſeſs only the lands which they cultivated, how could they have certain limits? They extended themſelves by little and little; they built forts, and the countries comprehended between their territories were ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction. On one and on the other ſide, they had but reaſonable expectations of the final poſſeſſion. The government one while more, another while leſs extended, had no conſtant and determinate territory; the ſeparate colonies united, the united colonies became ſeparate, and in the midſt of theſe continual revolutions, how could there be found certain traces of certain limits? England had, by this time, ſent an army under the command of General Braddock, to attack the French on the Ohio, when the Miniſter of France made a farther propoſition, January 13, 1755, to place matters on the footing they had been, until commiſſioners could be appointed to ſettle them in ſome prompt and immediate manner. A negotiation in conſequence of this commenced, and France conſented "to evacuate all the lands ſituate between the weſtern mountains and the Ohio river, ſo that this extent ſhould be conſidered as a neutral country, until by the convention ſet on foot it ſhall be ſettled to whom it ſhall belong." Theſe propoſitions of the French court would very probably have produced a ſalutary effect, if they had been ſent four years ſooner; but the Britiſh court was now weary of negotiations; every diſpoſition had been made for war, and her expectations were too high, eaſily to renounce them. In anſwer to this propoſal of a treaty, the court of England ſent, May 5, 1755, a number of articles, by which it was demanded, among other things, that France ſhould demoliſh her fortifications on the borders of Canada; a boundary line of her poſſeſſions was, at the ſame time, pointed out, by ſuch lines, and ſuch degrees of latitude, as would greatly circumſcribe her within her former claims.

This was in fact to reject the propoſal of a treaty; nevertheleſs France ſtill continued to make advances towards an accommodation, and in a memorial from her miniſter ſhe wiſely obſerved, "That if thoughts of war ſhould continue in America, or ſhould hoſtilities continue upon the ſea, advantages on either ſide would ſerve only to multiply pretenſions, and furniſh new obſtacles to an accommodation;" adding, that ſincerely to deſire peace, and not to uſe every means to prevent war, were things incompatible.

The court of England was, no doubt, convinced of this, but anſwered, "That ſhe could not conſider an armiſtice as a means that could favour a reconciliation. Nevertheleſs a negotiation was continued, becauſe the French court, conſcious of her own weak ſtate, could not give up the hopes of peace, and England had ſome reaſons not yet to declare war.

In a memorial which the ambaſſador of France preſented to the court of London, May 14, 1755, it was propoſed, for a baſis of negotiation, "That Nova Scotia, though it comprehended but a part of the peninſula on which it was ſituated, yet from a love of peace, France would yield the whole peninſula to England, on condition that the French who are there ſettled ſhould enjoy, for three years, the liberty of retiring with their effects. This ceſſion ſhe would make, reſerving only the iſthmus, which ſhe could not without renouncing at the ſame time the communication, during a great part of the year, to ſeveral of her weſtern poſſeſſions."

In anſwer to this, the court of London renewed her propoſitions of March 7, and obſerved, "That the conditions on which the court of Verſailles conſented to abandon the peninſula were ſubject to many obſtacles and unſurmountable objections, ſo as to render the poſſeſſion of it uſeleſs, and that it would be as well for England not to poſſeſs it at all, as not to poſſeſs what was the principal part." The court of London remitted a farther memorial, with ſome queſtions relative to a negotiation, but in the mean time had given orders to Admiral Boſcawen to commence hoſtilities, and June 8, 1755, the Alcides and Lys, two French veſſels, were captured in the ſeas of America.

It is needleſs to ſay in what manner the war in America kindled up a war in Europe. It was becauſe, while France was vulnerable to Britain on this continent, the poſſeſſions of Britain were vulnerable to France in Germany.

I have drawn out theſe particulars to ſome length, becauſe I well know, that though our prejudices againſt the French nation came principally from the iſland of Great-Britain, yet they were conſiderably rivetted by our conteſts on this continent. For it is natural for all men to think their own cauſe juſt, and I have rarely met one who has been able to acknowledge the good qualities of his adverſary. But as we eaſily admit, that many of thoſe things which were done by us long ago were not juſtifiable, ſo with regard to our conduct to the French nation, while they were our neighbours on the continent, we now cenſure or approve freely: and I believe, when we come to conſider the matter at a future day, we ſhall be ſenſible, that though France yielded to the ſuperior fortune and ſuperior force of the Britiſh arms, yet ſhe was even in the commencement of the debate the injured party, and we who were formerly the Britiſh colonies acting offenſively againſt her, obeyed rather the impulſe of the Britiſh counſels, than any ſound deductions of reaſoning relative to the ground of the quarrel. Be this as it may, Providence has made that brave nation our beſt friends, and if at any time we have concurred in treating them hardly, our beſt reparation will be a ſteady adherence to this alliance, with which we are ſo much honoured, and in which we are ſo happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

WRAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Roſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

THOUGHTS *on* EDUCATION, *particularly that of Boys, by Father* Ganganelli, *afterwards Cardinal* Ganganelli, *and lastly* Clement XIV. *the late Pope; in a letter to a Gentleman of Tuscany. From interesting Letters of Pope* Clement XIV. *&c. lately published.*

THE education you propose giving your children will be only a varnish, if it is not founded upon Religion. There are some occasions in the course of life, where probity is not sufficiently strong to resist certain temptations, and where the soul is debased, if it is not elevated by the firm belief of Immortality.

It is necessary for the wisdom and happiness of man, that he should have a view of the Deity from his tenderest infancy, as the principle and the end of all things; and Reason and Faith should tell him, that it is descending to the rank of beasts to be without either worship or law: he should be made to know that Truth being one, there can be only one Religion; and if our belief was not determined by authority, every one would have his own system, and his own opinion.

It is not by an attention to trifling ceremonies that you will make your children true Christians. Christianity is the greatest enemy to Pharisaical zeal and superstition. The Church prescribes duties enough without our endeavouring to multiply them. We too frequently neglect what is precept, to follow what is only advice, because we love rather to hearken to caprice than to reason; and because pride and singularity perfectly agree.

You should take a great deal of pains to elevate the souls of your three young people, and to convince them that the greatest pleasure of man is to reflect, and to be conscious of his existence. This is a pleasure so sublime, and so worthy of a heavenly spirit, that I look upon him who knows not this happiness, as a wretched, or, at least, an insensible being.

The Catechism is sufficient to teach revealed Truths: but in an age of infidelity, something more is wanted than the Alphabet of Religion: You should therefore fill your children's minds with those pure lights which dissipate the clouds of modern philosophy, and the darkness of corruption.

A few but solid books will make your children well-informed christians. Let them be read less with an intention to fix them in the memory, than to grave them on the heart. It is not necessary to form young people to defend a thesis, but to be obliged, as rational creatures, to convince themselves of eternal truths.

When youth have studied religion from its first principles, they seldom suffer themselves to be seduced by sophistry and impiety, unless the heart be intirely corrupted.

You should watch carefully to preserve them spotless, not by employing informers and spies, but by having your ears and your eyes every where to imitate the Deity whom we do not see, but who seeth over all.

Children should not perceive that they are distrusted and observed, for that will discourage them, and make them murmur; they will conceive aversion against those they ought to love, suspect an evil which they would not have thought of, and seek only to deceive: Hence it is that all scholars act only from fear, and are never more pleased than when at a distance from their superiors.

Be less the master than the friend of your children; and then they will be transparent to your eyes, and even tell their faults themselves. Young folks have an hundred times told me their griefs and their errors, because I always treat them with mildness: they will give you the key of their hearts, when they find that you sincerely wish them well, and that it is a pain to you to reprove them.

There are many reasons which induce me to advise a domestic education, and there are still more which hinder me from persuading you to it. Domestic education is commonly the best calculated to secure their morals; but it presents such a sameness, it is so luke-warm and languid, that it discourages all emulation: besides, as they are watched too narrowly, they more frequently become hypocrites than good pupils.

Nevertheless, if you can find a preceptor gentle, patient, sociable and learned, who can unite condescension with steadiness, wisdom with gaiety, temperance with amiableness, I should desire you to make the trial; being persuaded that you will do nothing but in concert with him, and that you will not seek to controul him. There are too many fathers who look upon a preceptor as a mercenary, and illiberally think they are his masters, because he receives their wages.

Trust your sons only to a man upon whom you can depend as upon yourself; but after you have found such a man, do not hesitate to leave them entirely at his disposal. Nothing disgusts a tutor so much, as distrust and a diffidence of his capacity. Take care what servants you admit about your children; it is generally through them that youth are corrupted.

Manage so as to have an amiable serenity constantly shining on your face and in your eyes, and that every thing be done as you would have it, without restraint or fear. Nobody loves a storm; but all the world rejoices in fine weather

Attach pleasures to every kind of study which you propose for your sons, by exciting a keen desire of knowledge, and an ardent impatience of ignorance.

Take care that they have relaxation from their studies, that their memories and judgments may not grow tired. When disgust is joined with study, they conceive an aversion to books, and sigh after idleness and supineness.

Instruct them by making them love your documents, not by the fear of punishments; and for this purpose take care to enliven them by some little histories or sallies, which may awaken attention. I knew a young man at Milan who became such a lover of study, that he looked upon holidays as necessary for relaxation, but considered them as days of sorrow; his books were his pleasure and his treasure. It was a good Priest who by chearfulness, and the resources of his imagination, had inspired him with a love for works of taste and learning. He would have been one of the most learned men in Europe, if death had not stopped him in his career.

Adapt their studies to their times of life, and do not think of making them Metaphysicians at twelve years old; That is not educating young people, but teaching words to parrots.

Learning is like food. The stomach of a child requires light nourishment; and it is only by degrees that he is accustomed to more solid or substantial diet.

Never fail to let an amusing succeed a serious book, and to intermix poetry with prose. Virgil is not less eloquent than Cicero; his descriptions, images, and expressions, give fancy and elocution to those who possess it not naturally. Poetry is the perfection of language; and if people do not apply to it while they are young, they never acquire a taste for it. It is impossible, after a certain age, to read verse long, without having a real taste for poetry.

Nevertheless, moderate the stud of the Poets; for, besides that they very often take liberties contrary to good morals, it is dangerous to grow too fond of them. A young man who only speaks and raves of verse, is insupportable in company; he is both a fool and a madman. I except those whose genius is only proper for essays or exercises of this kind; and then they are recompensed for this enthusiasm, by the honour of becoming like Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Metastasio, Milton, Corneille, or Racine.

Let the history of the world, nations and countries be made familiar to your children, without becoming a dry study; it should be accompanied with short and accurate reflections, to teach them how to consider events with judgment, and to acknowledge an Universal Agent, of whom all mankind are but the instruments, and all revolutions the combined and fore-known effects of his eternal decrees.

History is only inanimate reading, if they attend only to the dates and facts; but it is a book full of life, if they observe the playing of the passions, the springs of the soul, the movements of the heart, and especially if they discover a God, who, always master of events, produces, directs, and determines them, according to his good pleasure, and for the accomplishment of his sublime purposes.

Our carnal eyes see in this world only a veil, which covers the actions of our Creator; but the eyes of faith shew us, that whatsoever happens is from one cause, and that this cause is truly God.

Take care that a good rhetorician gives a taste of true eloquence to your sons, rather by example than by precept. Make them comprehend, that what is really beautiful does not depend upon either modes or times; and that if there are different ways of expressing things according to different ages, there is only one of conceiving them properly.

Guard them against that childish eloquence, which, playing on words, is disgusting to true taste; and persuade them that no gigantic ideas or expressions ever enter into an elegant discourse. Although we ought never to be sated of true eloquence, man is so fantastical as to be glutted with it; and it is owing to this, that we see a singular and trifling diction preferred to the commanding language of the orators of the last age.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1780.

The Bill intituled, "An Act for incorporating the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraghs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for incorporating the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge.*

WHEREAS the cultivation of useful knowledge, and the advancement of the liberal arts and sciences in any country, have the most direct tendency towards the improvement of agriculture, the enlargement of trade, the ease and comfort of life, the ornament of society, and the encrease and happiness of mankind; and whereas this country of North-America, which the goodness of Providence hath given us to inherit, from the vastness of its extent, the variety of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the yet unexplored treasures of its bowels, the multitude of its rivers, lakes, bays, inlets, and other conveniences of navigation, offers to these United States one of the richest subjects of cultivation, ever presented to any people upon earth; and whereas the experience of ages shews that improvements of a public nature, are best carried on by Societies of liberal and ingenious men, uniting their labours, without regard to nation, sect or party, in one grand pursuit, alike interesting to all, whereby mutual prejudices are worn off, a humane and philosophical spirit is cherished, and youth are stimulated to a laudable diligence and emulation in the pursuit of wisdom; and whereas, upon these principles, divers public spirited gentlemen of Pennsylvania and other American States did heretofore unite themselves, under certain regulations, into one voluntary Society, by the name of "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," and by their successful labours and investigations, to the great credit of America, have extended their reputation so far, that men of the first eminence in the republic of letters in the most civilized nations of Europe have done honour to their publications, and desired to be enrolled among their members; and whereas the said Society, after having been long interrupted in their laudable pursuits by the calamities of war, and the distresses of our country, have found means to revive their design, in hopes of being able to prosecute the same with their former success, and of being further encouraged therein by the public, for which purpose they have prayed us, "the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," that they may be created One Body Politic and Corporate for ever, with such powers, privileges, and immunities, as may be necessary for answering the valuable purposes which the said Society had originally in view.

Wherefore, in order to encourage the said Society in the prosecution and advancement of all useful branches of knowledge, for the benefit of their country and mankind,---Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Members of the said American Philosophical Society heretofore voluntarily associated for promoting useful knowledge, and such other persons as have been duly elected Members and Officers of the same, agreeably to the fundamental laws and regulations of the said Society, comprized in twelve sections, prefixed to their first volume of transactions, published in Philadelphia by William and Thomas Bradford in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and who shall in all respects conform themselves to the said laws and regulations, and such other laws, regulations and ordinances, as shall hereafter be duly made and enacted by the Society, according to the tenor hereof, be and for ever hereafter shall be, One Body Corporate and Politic in Deed, by the name and style of "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge," and by the same name they are hereby constituted and confirmed One Body Corporate and Politic, to have perpetual succession, and by the same name they and their successors are hereby declared and made able and capable in law, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy lands, tenements, rents, franchises, hereditaments, gifts, and bequests of what nature soever, in fee simple or for term of life, lives, years or otherwise, and also to give, grant, lett, sell, alien, or assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and premises, according to the nature of the respective gifts, grants, and bequests, made to them the said Society, and of their estate therein. Provided, that the amount of the clear yearly value of such real estate do not exceed

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Society be, and shall be forever hereafter able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all or any of the courts or other places, and before any Judges, Justices, and other person or persons, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters, of what nature or kind soever, within this Commonwealth; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Society, forever hereafter to have and use one common seal in their affairs, and the same at their will and pleasure to break, change, alter and renew.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the well governing the said society, and ordering their affairs, they shall have the following officers, that is to say, one Patron, who shall be His Excellency, the President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for the time being, and likewise one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators, one Treasurer, together with a Council of twelve members; and that on the first Friday of January next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, as many of the members of the said Society as shall have paid up their arrears due to the Society, and shall declare their willingness to conform to the laws, regulations and ordinances of the Society then duly in force, according to the tenor hereof, by subscribing the same, and who shall attend in the Hall or place of meeting of the said Society, within the time aforesaid, shall chuse by ballot, agreeable to the fundamental laws and regulations herein before referred to, one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators, and one Treasurer, and at the same time and place, the members met and qualified as aforesaid shall in like manner chuse four members for the Council, to hold their offices for one year, four more members for the Council, to hold their offices for two years, and four more members for the Council, to hold their offices for three years. And on the first Friday in January, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, and so likewise on the first Friday of January yearly and every year thereafter, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, the Members of the said Society met, and qualified as aforesaid, shall chuse one President, three Vice-Presidents, four Secretaries, three Curators and one Treasurer, to hold their respective offices for one year; and four Council Men, to hold their offices for three years; provided no person or persons shall be President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries or Curators of the said Society, who is not capable of electing and being elected to, and of holding civil offices within this Commonwealth. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be considered as intended to exclude any of the said Officers or Counsellors, whose times shall be expired, from being re-elected, according to the pleasure of the said Society; and of the day, hours, and place of all such elections, due notice shall be given by the Secretaries, or some one of them, in one or more of the public news-papers of this State, agreeable to the said fundamental laws and regulations before referred to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Officers and Council of the said Society shall be capable of exercising such power for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the Society, and of holding such occasional meetings for that purpose, as shall be described, fixed, and determined by the statutes, laws, regulations and ordinances of the said Society, hereafter to be made: Provided always, that no statute, law, regulation or ordinance, shall ever be made or passed by the said Society, or be binding upon the members thereof, or any of them, unless the same hath been duly proposed, and fairly drawn up in writing, at one stated meeting of the Society, and enacted or passed at a subsequent meeting at least the space of fourteen days after the former meeting, and upon due notice in some of the public News-papers, that the enacting of statutes and laws, or the making and passing ordinances and regulations, will be part of the business of such meeting; nor shall any statute, law, regulation or ordinance be then or at any time enacted or passed, unless thirteen members of the said Society, or such greater number of members as may be afterwards fixed by the rules of the Society, be present, besides such quorum of the Officers and Council, as the laws of the Society for the time being may require, and unless the same be voted by two-thirds of the whole body then present; all which statutes, laws, ordinances and regulations so as aforesaid duly made, enacted and passed, shall be binding upon every member of the said Society, and be from time to time inviolably observed, according to the tenor and effect thereof; provided they be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth, for the time being in force and effect.

And whereas nations truly civilized (however unhappily at variance on other accounts) will never wage war with the *arts* and *sciences*, and the *common interests* of humanity: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Society, by their proper officers, at all times, whether in *peace* or *war*, to correspond with *learned societies*, as well as individual *learned men*, of any nation or country, upon matters merely belonging to the business of the said Society; such as the mutual communication of their discoveries and proceedings in philosopy and science; the procuring books, apparatus, natural curiosities, and such other articles and intelligence as are usually exchanged between learned bodies, for furthering their common pursuits: Provided always, That such correspondence of the said Society be at all times open to the inspection of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West Nantmell township Chester county, whereon is erected a good stone house and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing spring of good water, convenient to the house, three good apple bearing orchards, timber sufficient for the use of said place, being a part of the real estate of John Peirsol, deceased, and to be sold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

BOSTON, *January* 20.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, James Lovell, Samuel Holten, George Partridge, and Artemas Ward, Eſquires, are choſen Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs, for the year 1780.

TRENTON, *February* 16.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here this day, agreeable to adjournment.

On Thurſday night laſt the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, viſited Elizabethtown entirely upon a plundering party.---Among other houſes, they plundered Doctor Barnet's, Meſſrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Halſtead and Dr. Wynantz; the two former in a moſt barbarous manner. The houſe of Mr. Smith they ſearched throughout for Mr. Eliſha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there; but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town.-----After terrifying the women and children, they heroicaly marched off with their plunder and five or ſix priſoners. Thus is the Britiſh army reduced to mere marauding parties,---our army or fortreſſes they durſt not attack; but if a town is left with women and children in it, their valour is certainly diſplayed there.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 23.

By the Captains PALMER *and* KOLLOCK, *from l'Orient, we have received a copy of his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS *SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1779.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I MEET you in Parliament at a time when we are called upon by every principle of duty, and every conſideration of intereſt, to exert our united efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country, attacked by an unjuſt and unprovoked war, and contending with one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that ever was formed againſt the crown and people of Great-Britain.

The deſigns and attempts of our enemies to invade this kingdom have, by the bleſſing of Providence, been hitherto fruſtrated and diſappointed. They ſtill menace us with great armaments and preparations; but we are, I truſt, on our part, well prepared to meet every attack, and repel every inſult. I know the character of my brave people: The menaces of their enemies, and the approach of danger, have no other effect on their minds, but to animate their courage, and to call forth that national ſpirit, which has ſo often checked and defeated the projects of ambition and injuſtice, and enabled the Britiſh fleets and armies to protect their own country, to vindicate their own rights, and at the ſame time to uphold and preſerve the liberties of Europe, from the reſtleſs and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

In the midſt of my care and ſolicitude for the ſafety and welfare of this country, I have not been inattentive to the ſtate of my loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. I have, in conſequence of your Addreſſes preſented to me in the laſt ſeſſion, ordered ſuch papers to be collected and laid before you, as may aſſiſt your deliberations on this important buſineſs; and I recommend it to you to conſider what further beneſits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom, by ſuch regulations and ſuch methods as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The proper eſtimates ſhall, in due time, be laid before you. I ſee, with extreme concern, that the neceſſary eſtabliſhments of my naval and military forces, and the various ſervices and operations of the enſuing year, muſt inevitably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I rely on your wiſdom and public ſpirit for ſuch ſupplies as the circumſtances and exigencies of our affairs ſhall be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have great ſatisfaction in renewing the aſſurances of my entire approbation of the good conduct and diſcipline of the militia, and of their ſteady perſeverance in their duty; and I return my cordial thanks to all ranks of my loyal ſubjects, who have ſtood forth in this arduous conjuncture, and by their zeal, their influence, and their perſonal ſervice, have given confidence as well as ſtrength to the national defence. Truſting in the Divine Providence, and in the juſtice of my cauſe, I am firmly reſolved to proſecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion in order to compel our enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Nov. 19, 1779.

"The Dutch ſeem at preſent entirely to diſregard Great-Britain; notwithſtanding Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorials, they allow Capt. Paul Jones to refit his little ſquadron, and give him every aſſiſtance poſſible; nay, he is even allowed poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort in the Texel, in which he has put his ſick and wounded ſeamen,---his own marines conſtantly mount guard, and the Continental colours are hoiſted. The Engliſh do him the honour to attend with eight ſhips at the ſouth and four at the north entrance of the Texel, to watch his motions. In anſwer to Sir Joſeph Yorke's memorial and demand of the Seraphis and Counteſs of Scarborough, the States-General have replied, that they were a neutral power, that their ports were free, and that they did not take upon them to judge of the validity of any prizes brought into their harbours. It is ſaid that Sir Joſeph, in his ſecond memorial, has declared, that if the prizes are not given up, orders will be given to the captains of Britiſh men of war to make reprizals. Captain Jones is expected round here very ſhortly, if the Engliſh do not watch him too cloſe.

"Affairs in Ireland are at laſt come to a criſis;----the Parliament, in their addreſs to the King, were almoſt unanimous in demanding a free and unreſtricted trade, and if this is not complied with, there is ſcarce a doubt but they will declare themſelves independent, and open their ports to all the world. Sir George Newenham declared in the houſe, that they were and ought to be independent to all intents and purpoſes, and that the Parliament of Great-Britain had nothing whatever to do with their trade. Between fifty and ſixty thouſand men have formed themſelves into independent regiments in the different counties, moſtly headed by gentlemen of rank and fortune, and the Duke of Leinſter commands the Dublin volunteers. We have not yet heard what reception the addreſs is like to meet with, but every day we expect very intereſting news from that quarter.

"News this day arrived in town from London, that Lord Sandwich has ſhot himſelf. People have various conjectures on the cauſe of this."

Capt. John Wilſon in the ſchooner Buckſkin, from Havannah, is arrived at Egg-Harbour, after a long and tedious paſſage, owing to ſevere gales of wind, &c. On the 7th of January, off Georgia, he ſaw a fleet, ſuppoſed that which ſailed from New-York ſome time ſince; They met with them about 5 o'clock in the morning, and lay to, not being able to get away; the weather very hazy and hard gales, they thought his ſchooner one of their own veſſels; about 7 in the evening, he made ſail from them, a frigate or two chaſed him; but in vain.

The Captains Kollock and Palmer, from Port l'Orient, are arrived in our bay, alſo ſeveral other veſſels from different ports, and as our river is likely ſoon to be clear of ice, we hope they will get up to town in a few days.

We hear that Thurſday next is appointed for the third reading of the Militia Bill, in the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.

Account of the operations and advantages acquired by His Catholic Majeſty's arms, under the command of Brigadier General Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of the province of Luciana, againſt the Engliſh ſituated on the river Miſſiſippi, the taking poſſeſſion of all their eſtabliſhments, of three forts at Manchak and Nantſhes, defended by 550 *privates, and a number of inhabitants and blacks, who took up arms and were made priſoners of war under the dominion of the King of Spain, and about fifteen hundred miles of the very beſt fertile and prime ground. This account has been ſent to this town by the Governor of Havannah, under the date of November* 23, 1779, *and is as follows:*

GENERAL Galvez ſet out from the town of New-Orleans the 27th of Auguſt laſt, towards the eſtabliſhments which the Germans and Acadians dependent on that government poſſeſs there, to effect the joining their militia, having left orders that the troops he had deſtined for the enterprize ſhould ſet out that very afternoon, leaving a ſufficient garriſon at that place for its cuſtody and preſervation.

"All the people jointly amounted to 1427 men, including in that number 600 of all kinds and colours. Seven American volunteers and 160 Indians undertook a march to Mantchak, diſtant 105 miles, which they performed in ſix days with great difficulty, occaſioned by the acceleration with which they executed it, and the exceſſive heat of the weather which they experienced, many of them having fallen ſick, by which means the number of the army was reduced to two thirds

"The morning of the 7th of September took the fort of Mantchak by ſtorm, without loſing (of the Spaniards) a ſingle man, making priſoners one Captain, one Lieutenant, and eighteen privates; one Lieutenant and five privates eſcaped at the time of the ſtorm; the Engliſh having had advice two days before of the march of the Spaniards, the reſt of the garriſon, with the artillery, ammunition and proviſions, had retired to the fort called Baton Rouge.

"The Spaniſh Governor ordered an inventory to be made of what was found in the fort, and gave ſix days reſpite to his army, at the expiration of which time he proceeded on againſt Baton Rouge fort, making five priſoners on his way.

"Having reconnoitred the fort, it was found to be compleatly and regularly fortified, with a ditch of 18 feet wide and 9 feet deep, with palliſades and 13 guns, defended by 400 regular troops and 100 armed inhabitants. Theſe were ſufficient motives to obſtruct the ſtorming of it, which occaſioned General Galvez to determine a regular ſiege, approaching gradually to the fort, forming a falſe attack to hide from the enemy the true one, of which they had no knowledge until the laſt night, when the entrenchments and batteries were perfectly placed. The firing began on the 21ſt of ſaid month at break of day, with ſo much ſucceſs, that in three hours and a half the fort was ſo ſhattered that the Engliſh were obliged to beat a call, and ſent two officers with the propoſitions of capitulation to the Spaniſh General, who would not admit them, demanding that all the garriſon ſhould remain priſoners of war, and deliver up with equal condition the fort of Painmure and of Nantſhes, garriſoned with 80 grenadiers. The Engliſh being forced to ſubmit to theſe conditions, the garriſon marched out of Baton Rouge with military honours, and advancing 500 ſteps, delivered themſelves priſoners of war to the Spaniſh troops, who received them formed, in number 375 men, with arms and colours.

"To the ſame fate were ſubject 500 inhabitants and blacks who were found armed in Mantchak, Baton Rouge and other places, but the Spaniſh General did them the favour of leaving them free, in honour of his Catholic Majeſty, to whoſe royal dominions remained ſubject all the eſtabliſhments and grounds which the Engliſh had on the river Miſſiſippi, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ſkin and furr trade.

"It is not known what loſs the Engliſh have ſuſtained, they having taken the greateſt care to conceal it. That of the Spaniards was only one killed and two wounded.

"The priſoners taken amount to 550 regular troops, including 28 officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Lieutenants, a Quarter-Maſter, 2 Commiſſaries, a Store-keeper, and three chief Surgeons; alſo eight veſſels, with ſundry proviſions, and different boats with above 50 ſailors.

"General Galvez gives the greateſt praiſe to the bravery, intrepidity and conſtancy of the troops under his command; and of the love, zeal, and extraordinary good will with which the inhabitants of Louiſiana behaved in aſſiſting to the ſucceſsful iſſue of this enterprize."

On Friday laſt departed this life, in her twenty-third year, Mrs. ANNE PACA, the amiable conſort of the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Eſq; late Delegate in Congreſs, for the State of Maryland, and now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for the Continent.

Engaging in her behaviour; elegant in her perſon; accompliſhed in her manners---the virtues of a pious and careful education, under the beſt of parents, ſhone forth in all the endearing duties of daughter, wife, ſiſter, friend, and mother; encreaſing in their luſtre to the laſt, and enabling her not only to bear a lingering and waſting illneſs with exemplary patience, but, on the approach of death, to bid adieu to a moſt affectionate huſband and relatives, an affluent fortune, and all that can give reliſh to this life, with that reſignation and fortitude, which can only flow from a ſoul animated upon CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, with the hopes of *a life that is better!*

Her remains were accompanied on Sunday laſt, to the family place of interment, in Chriſt-Church burial-ground, by a very large and reſpectable number of ſincere friends and mourners.

Thus, in the bloom of life, ſhe met her death,
Yet calm as ripeſt age, reſign'd her breath---
Paſſion and pride were to her ſoul unknown,
Convinc'd that goodneſs only is our own.
So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft; ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd;
Heaven, as its pureſt gold, by ſickneſs try'd;
The Saint Suſtain'd it, but the Woman dy'd;
Prepar'd by virtue for her bleſt remove,
There ſure to find what's only found above---
Unmix'd felicity and endleſs love!

*** The Managers of the Lottery of the United States, acquaint the Public, that the drawing of the Third Claſs will poſitively commence on the firſt day of March next, agreeable to Reſolve of Congreſs.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by HALL AND SELLERS,

A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT'S in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a parent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

POTTERS and MOULDERS WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above

TO BE LET,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money of Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congrefs of thefe United States have lately recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to adopt meaſures for furniſhing the ſupplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore purſued: And whereas ſome of the States have already made ſuch regulations as muſt put the department on a new eſtabliſhment, it ſeems therefore indiſpenſibly requiſite that the accounts on the preſent arrangement be brought to a ſpeedy and deciſive cloſe. And whereas ſome further alteration of ſyſtems will probably take place, it will be expedient, not only that the accounts be ſoon adjuſted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be obſerved throughout the various diſtricts. I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this advertiſement, directing every Deputy or other Officer, ſerving in the Quarter-Maſter-General's department, whoſe appointment is immediately derived from me or my aſſiſtants, to call upon all perſons employed by them reſpectively to make out exact returns by the firſt day of March next, of the ſums of money due in their ſeveral diſtricts up to that time. And leſt this meaſure ſhould be fruſtrated for want of ſeaſonable ſupplies of money, I do hereby notify all thoſe who have any demands on any branch of the department to lay their accounts before the proper perſons, with ſuitable vouchers for a compleat ſettlement to the time above directed. In thoſe caſes where the demands cannot be paid directly in caſh, printed certificates will be given, ſpecifying the ſums due to each individual, for which end blank certificates will be ſtruck, and diſtributed among the ſeveral Agents, who are required to regiſter them in books to be kept for that purpoſe, copies of which muſt be immediately ſent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to aſcertain a juſt ſtate of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Jan. 25, 1780.

The different Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

To be LETT, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a ſmall Houſe in this City,

A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a ſmall ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine ſtream running at the back of the houſe. The aforeſaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-houſe, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Engliſhman, by trade a ſadler, but now inclinable to the ſea ſervice, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large croſs-bar'd Spittlefield ſilk handkerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons ſet in the center with mother-apearl or ſilver; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Baltimore to take ſhipping for the Weſt-Indies. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thief in any of the Continental goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *

Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce ſtreets.

N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all maſters of veſſels are diſcharged from taking him out of the country. *

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,

Who can Cook, and do any kind of Houſe-Work,

TO BE SOLD,

BY

COLLINSON READ.

Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almoſt in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the moſt of it watered by a never-failing ſtream which riſes on ſaid place, and there may be as much more made, the reſt well timbered; there are three dwelling-houſes and out-houſes, with three orchards, on ſaid place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premiſes.

February 5, 1780. ¶

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Fine Poſt and Pro Patria PAPER,

Wholeſale or Retail,

TO BE SOLD, by

WILLIAM HALL,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunſwick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and ſome more may be made. There is on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a ſtone griſt-mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of ſtones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoiſting works and rolling ſcreen are all in good order, and go by water. Alſo an oyl-mill, built laſt ſummer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 peſtles, and as many more may be ſet a going with a very ſmall expence: Alſo a ſaw-mill, all which ſaid mills, ſtand on the ſaid South Branch of Rariton, a never failing ſtream of water, which is ſufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly ſituated for a ſtore, one having been kept at ſaid place for many years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. || MAHLON TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale & Retail,

BY

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian-King, the following GOODS (for ready money) part lately imported, and part received for ſale on *Commiſſions*, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab broadcloths, brown and green rattinetts, half-thicks and ſerges, Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia ravens duck, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, Britannias, apron wide, 7-8ths and 3-4ths cotton and linen checks, light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintzes, corduroy, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, Barcelona, Bandanoe, and ſilk romall ditto, ſilk ſtockings, black and coloured ſewing ſilk, black modes, women's black and white ſilk mitts, ribbands, cambricks and lawns, ſtriped, figured and plain, black and white cyprus and chain gauzes, book, clow and chain muſlins, gauze handkerchiefs, men's and women's white kid gloves, Scotch threads, cotton, thread, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, ſhoe bindings, cap and apron tapes, table-cloths and napkins, writing paper, pocket-books, ivory and horn combs, a complete aſſortment of buck, ſham-buck, and ſplit-bone knives and forks, ſingle and double bolted pad-locks, aſſorted, bureau, cup-board, cheſt, box-caſe and ſtock locks, aſſorted, braſs furniture for bureau deſks, ditto, braſs and Iron deſk, cup-board, table, cheſt, ſide, butt and HL hinges, ditto, braſs picture hooks and cloak pins, ditto, ſhoemakers awl-blades and tacks, hand-ſaw, croſs-cut ſaw, mill-ſaw, and ſmith's files, wood ſcrews, ſcrew-pullies, and marking irons, claw hammers aſſorted, a variety of Barlow and other penknives, cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal-end pocket ditto, ſciſſars, ſheers and razors, ſquare and round ſhoe chapes, faſhionable plated and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, gilt coat and veſt buttons, ſleeve buttons, pins and needles, an elegant aſſortment of blue, white and enamelled china bowls, hyſon, green and bohea tea, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, rice, alſpice, indigo, choice old ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues to ſell goods on commiſſion as uſual.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Huſband, HANNAH, the wife of Joſhua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland ſhirts, almoſt new, one pair of ſilver buckles, two pair of new yarn ſtockings, and ſundry houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;

And a ſmall aſſortment of

HARDWARE. *

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and

NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;

TO BE SOLD,

Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sudbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my cuſtody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertiſed by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorſey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on ſuſpicion of their deſigning to go to the enemy, and were advertiſed in March laſt in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, alſo upon ſuſpicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They ſay they belonged to a certain Nausfield, at or near Baltimore. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or ſandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE. *

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Aſſembly, made and paſſed at a ſeſſion of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an Act of Aſſembly paſſed November ſeſſion, 1766, are directed to be brought in and depoſited with the Weſtern Shore Treaſure., on or before the firſt of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of ſaid bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the Truſtees of ſaid State at London, or State Loan Office certificates, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent States are requeſted to inſert the above in their reſpective papers.

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality.

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.